The New-York Times.

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THE NATIONAL TROUBLES.

Assembling of the Peace Congress at Washington.

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OUR WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

THE PEACE CONVENTION.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 4.

The Virginia delegation in the Peace Convention are determined to demand the equality of the South in all the territory hereafter to be acquired, as well as in that now held by the United States, in order, they say, that the present settlement may stand forever. Temporary expedients they ignore. In this they are supported by the entire Kentucky delegation, and a majority from Maryland. Missouri it is understood will take the same position.

The South will press for speedy action, as their Commissioners insist on a showing of hands immediately. The Northern delegations say they cannot see the policy of hurrying things, and will aim to take time for deliberation. The adjournment to-day, without permanent organization, looked at delay. Adjournments hereafter will be strenuously resisted by Virginia and Kentucky.

Mr. TYLER will be reported by the Committee for the Presidency of the Convention, but he does not desire it. He would much prefer being left free in the Convention, but will not decline.

The North Carolina men have indicated no policy as yet, but seem to be awaiting the developments from Virginia.

The Convention will hold its sessions secret, in order that Commissioners may confer more freely without public commital. Some of the Northern Commissioners were desirous to have open sessions, but the Southern men opposed it. They said they could hope for no good result with their conferences public.

The straightout Republican Congressmen, who are opposed to any and all compromises, about forty in number, are now in caucus at the Capitol, to canvass their future course, in view of the possible action of the Convention.

The Republicans in the Convention generally express themselves against any compromise, and have no expectation that anything will be agreed upon that will satisfy both sections. The chances are that the Convention will be utterly fruitless. The Vermont delegation did not act in the Convention, but are waiting for Massachusetts.

JUDGE GREENWOOD AND THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

A telegram to one of your cotemporaries, that Judge GREENWOOD'S nomination to the Interior Department had been speedily confirmed, and that he had attended Cabinet meetings, took the Judge by surprise, as it was the first information he had of the fact. He has neither been nominated, nor confirmed, but is quietly discharging his duties as Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

INTERVIEW BETWEEN THE PRESIDENT AND SENATOR SUMNER.

Senator SUMNER, at the request of Gov. ANDREW, has had an interview with the President, to get his answer to the tender, by Massachusetts, of her militia to sustain the Government.

This business ended, SUMNER asked "Is there anything else Massachusetts can do?"

The President replied "Yes; no State can do more. She can ado t the Crittenden compromise."

Mr. SUMNER continued—"Is that necessary?"

PRESIDENT—"It is."

Mr. SUMNER—"Massachusetts has not acted directly on the Crittenden proposition, which seeks to give Constitutional protection to Slavery, and disfranchise a large number of her citizens."

He added his opinion in the strongest language, that such are the convictions of her people, that they never would consent to any such proposition.

The President said he was discouraged by this declaration.

Mr. SUMNER rejoined that they could all stand on the common ground of the Constitution as administered by GEORGE WASHINGTON, and that the verdict of the people last November should both be recognized and protected, without price or condition.

RETURN OF THE OFFICERS OF THE COAST SURVEY.

DORR, the chief of the Coast Survey party, and HEDERTON, his assistant, who were on board the surveying schooner which was seized some time since by the Secessionists, near San Agustine, Florida, reported themselves, to-day, at the Coast Survey Office, and gave the particulars of the seizure and subsequent release of the vessel. DORR, on returning from a triangulating expedition ashore, found the schooner in the hands of the rebels. He told them he didn't care; that he was sent by Government to perform certain duties, and intended to do so. He was permitted to continue to use the vessel as a dépôt. When his work there was completed, he found that a battery had been planted, and was told he would be blown out of the water if he attempted to leave. Subsequently the vessel was drawn up by the rebels, under the guns of the battery. DORR and HEDERTON were taken out of the schooner, and the sailing master and crew were left on board. On receiving the news of the capture of the Louisiana forts, the garrison had a spree and got drunk. DORR and HEDERTON, remaining sober, found the sailing-master and started him to sea, and in order not to break their parole, and not to attempt to run away with the vessel, they took the land route themselves and arrived here to-day. The schooner was to be expected in New-York within a day or two.

DORR and his [aid were detained at Charleston a day and a half. They report a large force of Georgians concentrated around Fort Moultrie, ready to assist in the assault upon Sumter.]

THE REINFORCEMENT OF FORT SUMTER.

Many doubts are expressed here about the accuracy of the reported reinforcements of Sumter, especially in view of BUCHANAN'S letter to JOHN TYLER, on the 25th ult., in which he says, distinctly, that the movements of the steamer *Brooklyn* are in no way connected with South Carolina.

ENGINEERS WANTED.

Steam frigates *Colorado*, *Mississippi* and *Minnesota*, now at Boston, and *Roanoke*, at Brooklyn, are at once to be put in requisition for service connected with the collection of the revenue at certain ports where the same cannot be collected by the usual means. The Navy Department is embarrassed by a lack of Engineers for the service now necessary,—the corps of Chiefs lacking five or more of its full complement. Besides, neither the first nor second assistant-corps are more than half complete.

A RESOLUTION TO UNMASK THE AUTHORS OF THE TREASON.

A resolution has been prepared to offer in the House, probably to-morrow, empowering the Select Committee of five on the President's Special Message, to inquire, in addition to the matters heretofore referred to them, concerning any movements that have been initiated, instigated, advised, counseled, or in anywise encouraged or promoted, having for their object the transfer, seizure, possession, use or occupancy, of arms, arsenals, fortifications, Custom-houses, Navy-yards, vessels, mints, or other property of the United States, by any person or persons, or under any other than Federal authority, with power to send for persons and papers. The intention of this movement is to unmask the conspirators. Its result will be to exhibit what few master spirits have really devised and directed the entire secession programme.

NOMINATIONS FOR THE SUPREME COURT.

Judge PETTIT is about to be nominated as Judge of the Supreme Court for Kansas.

J. S. BLACK, Secretary of State, is soon to be nominated to the vacancy on the Supreme Court Bench, occasioned by the death of Judge DANIELS.

UNION TRIUMPH IN VIRGINIA.

The Virginians here united have partial returns of the election to-day, by telegraph. They say their advices indicate that the Secessionists are defeated in twenty five out of thirty Counties. These are the Southwestern and the Central Counties. If the accounts are true, they show that the Secessionists are overwhelmingly defeated.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Mondah, Feb. 4.

It appears from the returns received at the War Department that the militia force of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi and Louisiana, combined, is 341,000. These returns were severally made from the years 1838 to 1859. The returns for 1860 were only from the following:

Massachusetts	161,200	Virginia	143,155
Rhode Island	18,541	Minnesota	24,480
Connecticut	51,576	New-York	419,000

The aggregate of the whole country from these imperfect returns, is 3,168,000, of which about two and a half millions are infantry, 20,000 artillery cavalry, 13,000 artillery, and between 19,000 and 20,000 riflemen.

Within the last two weeks fifty speeches have been delivered in the House of Representatives on the crisis, nearly all of them in connection with the report from the Committee of Thirty-three. A number of gentlemen, besides, have been making preparations for an expression of their views on the same subject. Among so many contestants for the floor, the struggle to obtain it is quite lively, though as much cannot be said of all the speeches.

The Secretary of State thus far, since his entrance upon the duties of that office, has performed them without the assistance of an assistant Secretary. He desired much to secure in that capacity F. BAYARD, of Delaware, owing to this gentleman's peculiar qualifications for the place; but overruling considerations led him to decline the proffered appointment.

Col. HAYNE intended to leave for Charleston to-day, but having been informed that the President is preparing a reply to his communication demanding the surrender of Fort Sumter, will delay his departure till Wednesday.

The Executive Department of South Carolina has defined the position of that State on the subject of commercial arrangements, regarding it probable that the payment of duties and the clearance of vessels will be interfered with by the Government at Washington in such a manner as to render the transaction of business at Charleston difficult and embarrassing. The exposition of the law of nations, as made by the former and the present Secretary of State in the Peru case affecting the vessels *Georgiana* and *Lizzie Thomson*, is regarded as a sound doctrine appliable to South Carolina, which will permit no interference by the Government of the United States with such regulations as it may adopt, nor will the authority of the latter be permitted to be exercised within the limits of the State. It will be for the United States to impose upon vessels of States still members of this Confederacy such penalties as it may choose to provide for, what it may consider violations of its municipal laws.

The revenue cutter *McClelland*, lately fallen into the hands of Louisiana, is one of the largest and best cutters in the revenue service, just rebuilt and refitted.

Senator WIGFALL and others have telegraphed to Montgomery, urging the appointment of ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS as Provisional President of the Southern Confederacy, in order to conciliate Southern conservatives.

The nomination of Judge PETIT, for Judge of the District of Kansas, has been determined on.

Secretary of State BLACK will probably soon be nominated as Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, in place of Justice DANIEL, deceased.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE PEACE CONVENTION.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 4.

The Convention is sitting with closed doors. Mr. WRIGHT, of Ohio, is in the chair. A Committee on Permanent Organization has been appointed. It is supposed that JOHN TYLER will be permanent President. The Convention has refused to admit the Press.

LATER.—The Convention adjourned at half-past one to meet at noon to-morrow. All the States are present that have elected Commissioners except New-York, Tennessee, Missouri and Illinois. Eleven are fully represented.

Mr. WRIGHT, of Ohio, was temporary Chairman, and A. E. WARD, of Maryland, temporary Secretary. A motion was made to admit the representatives of the Press to the floor. Laid on the table, to proceed to a permanent organization. A Committee of one from each State was appointed on Permanent Organization. Adjourned.

Maj. BERRETT says the doors will be kept closed to the public Press, until the Convention shall order otherwise. It is understood that the entire proceedings will be conducted in secret session.

A Committee are here of Secessionists from Maryland, to protest against the admission of the delegates from that State.

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

POSITION OF THE REPRESENTATIVES FROM THE FREE STATES UPON THE QUESTION OF COMPROMISE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sunday, Feb. 3, 1861.

In connection with the Convention which meets in this city to-morrow, your readers will find much interest in a statement of the division of Representatives in Congress from the Free States upon the question of compromise. For the Crittenden scheme there is not a single Republican in Congress, so far as I know, and very few Northern men of any party. It is believed here that the most of Northern readers hold the mistaken view that Mr. CRITTENDEN'S plan is simply a restoration of the old Missouri Compromise of 1820. This is far from true—for while the act of 1820 merely prohibited Slavery north of 36° 30', and was silent with respect to it south of that line, Mr. CRITTENDEN'S plan distinctly recognizes the right of Slavery to all territory south of the parallel of 36° 30', and, in its present shape, applies the doctrine to all territory which may be hereafter acquired—thus offering a heavy premium to war and fillibusterism for slave territory hereafter.

The "Border State proposition" is the old Missouri Compromise, with the addition of a stipulation that neither Congress nor the Territorial Legislatures shall ever either introduce or exclude Slavery south of 36° 30', but leave the institution to fight its own way in the courts, and before the people when they come to form State Governments. The proposition of Mr. ADAMS, of Massachusetts, looks to the immediate admission of New-Mexico as a State, with such Constitution as the people may frame at a Convention next Autumn; also to the incorporation into the Constitution of a guarantee that the Federal Government shall never interfere with Slavery in the States. There is little difference between the supporters of the Border State and the Adams propositions; and all who would sustain one of them would sustain the other, probably, if necessary to provide an adjustment of the pending national issues.

The following is a statement, as nearly as can be ascertained, of the relative strength of the friends of amicable adjustment, upon the basis of either of the propositions last named, or some other which does not contribute practically to the extension of Slavery or the humiliation of the Republican Party:

	For Compromise.	Against Compromise.
Maine	3	3
New-Hampshire	—	3
Vermont	3	—
Massachusetts	4	7
Rhode Island	2	2
Connecticut	3	1
New-York	19	10
Pennsylvania	20	—
Ohio	16	4
Wisconsin	1	2
Illinois	7	2
Indiana	7	1
Michigan	2	2
Minnesota	—	2
New-Jersey	5	3
Iowa	2	—
Oregon	1	—
California	2	—
Kansas	1	—
Totals	98	40

Of course in this list some are left out whose political *status* never is known until they discover which course the majority will pursue. A few doubtful gentlemen are counted among those who are willing to make accommodating terms with the Border States, as they will undoubtedly be found voting thus when a vote upon the subject is reached. This class includes both Republicans and Democrats who are willing to accept some one or all the measures that have been proposed. Those who are set down as against compromise are those gentlemen who by their words and votes upon the few test questions that have arisen have thus far exhibited a disposition to yield nothing to the Southern States, or to "make concessions to the Slave power," as they term it.

It is not to be presumed that this canvass is strictly correct, but the result stated is certainly not far from the present complexion of the House. What effect may be had upon members by events of the ensuing week, before the end of which a vote cannot probably be reached, cannot be foreseen. Should the Border States demand more than has been already offered them, the Anti-Compromisists will have a majority of the House at once. Should the same moderation prevail which has marked the past week in the House, almost any one of the present pending propositions, except Mr. CRITTENDEN'S, will receive a large majority of the votes of the House.

The political complexion of the Senate is more doubtful and not so easily ascertained, but it is believed by the leaders that a large majority are now in favor of the adoption of any reasonable proposition for settlement of our national difficulties.

In consideration of the important action to which Congress will soon be called, with regard to the state of the Union, the Republicans have resolved to call to their posts all the absentees, and to attend more constantly to their duties, according to the resolution of the Republicans in caucus some weeks since.

A Union man, from Virginia and a Secessionist from Louisiana, got into violent words yesterday about political matters, when the Secessionist struck the Union man, who was off his guard, knocking him down, severely beating and injuring him, and the bystanders say would have killed him had they not interfered and separated them. This is the first blood drawn by secession in Washington.

THE MONTGOMERY CONVENTION.

PERMANENT ORGANIZATION EFFECTED.

HOWELL COBB SELECTED TO PRESIDE—HIS ADDRESS, ETC.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Monday, Feb. 4.

The Convention met at noon, R. W. BARNWELL, temporary Chairman.

An impressive prayer was offered by Rev. BASIL MANLEY.

On motion of R. B. RHETT, HOWELL COBB was selected for permanent President by acclamation, and JOHNSON F. HOOPER was selected as permanent Secretary.

All the Delegates were present except Mr. F. MORTON, of Florida.

In the course of Mr. COBB'S address, after taking the Chair, he said, the occasion which assembled us together was one of no ordinary character. We meet as the representatives of sovereign and independent States, who by a solemn judgment have dissolved all the political association which connected them with the Government of the United States. It is now a fixed irrevocable fact. The separation is perfect, complete and perpetual. The great duty now imposed is to provide a Government for our future security and protection. We can and should extend to our sister States, and our late sister States, who are identified in interest and feeling and institutions, a cordial invitation to unite in a common destiny, and should be desirous at the same time of maintaining with our confederates friendly relations, political and commercial.

After the usual preliminary business was attended to, adjourned till to-morrow.

THE VIRGINIA ELECTION.

RICHMOND, Monday, Feb. 4.

This county elects one Secessionist and two Unionists. Henrico, Chesterfield, Dinwiddie, Prince George, Greenville, Surry, Alexandria, Petersburgh, Norfolk and Portsmouth elect Unionists.

WHEELING, Monday, Feb. 4.

The election, to-day, for delegates to the State Convention, resulted in the election of SHERRARD CLEMENS, and C. D. HUBBARD, Anti-Secessionists, by about 500 majority. The excitement was very great. Union candidates are elected in Marion, Taylor, Wood, Brooke and Hancock Counties. But very few votes were polled against referring the action of the Convention back to the people.

RICHMOND, Monday, Feb. 4.

Henrico elects three Unionists.

Augusta, three Unionists.

Campbell, two Unionists.

Charlotte County is for secession.

Amelia and Nottoway, probably so.

Pittsylvania and Halifax, Union.

Lynchburgh, Union.

The vote is generally in favor of a reference to the people.

HON. SHERRARD CLEMENS SUSTAINED.

WHEELING, Monday, Feb. 4.

Hon. SHERRARD CLEMENS and C. D. HUBBARD, anti-secession under any circumstances, were elected triumphantly to-day, to the State Convention, over their opponents, who refused to pledge themselves that they would not sign an ordinance of secession.

Reports from all the counties of the Pan Handle elect the anti-secession candidates by decided majorities.

A dead set was made at CLEMENS by the ultra-disunionists, reducing his majority somewhat, but he was triumphantly carried through. Thus was his position in Congress victoriously sustained.

THE NORTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE.

RALEIGH, N. C., Monday, Feb. 4.

The House, to-day passed, unanimously, a resolution declaring that in case reconciliation fails, North Carolina goes with the other Slave States.

The Legislature will adjourn, perhaps, and await results.

FROM FORT PICKENS.

ARRIVAL OF THE UNITED STATES SHIP SUPPLY.

THE OFFICERS AND GARRISON OF THE WARRINGTON YARD ON BOARD.

The United States storeship *Supply* arrived here yesterday, from Pensacola, Fla., which port she left on the 16th ult. She has on board the officers, marines and United States sailors who were on duty at the Warrington Yard when it was taken possession of by the Floridians.

The *Supply* is a staunch old ship, and was purchased for $10,000 during the Mexican war. She was taking in coal and stores for the home fleet, which they badly need at present, when necessity compelled her destination to be changed. Part of the stores and provisions which were on board the vessel were left at Fort Pickens, for the use of the garrison there.

The *Supply* reports that the old steamer *Fulton* was taken by the Secessionists, confirming our advices of the 8th ult. The only Government property on board is about 300 tons of coal and some provisions.

The Commander of the *Supply*, immediately on his arrival, telegraphed for instructions to Washington, pending the reply to which his command will remain as at present. The marines are in charge of Sergeant REYNOLDS, and will, it is believed, be immediately sent on to reinforce the Federal troops at the National Capital. Up to last evening they had not left the vessel. There are only about forty-eight of them altogether. Annexed is a correct list of the officers and others who came here in the *Supply*:

Captain—Henry Stalke.
Lieutenants—J. D. Daniels, Henry Erben, W. L. Bradford.
Master—W. N. Allen.
Paymaster—E. W. Dunne,
Captain's Clerk—John Van Dyke.
Purser's Clerk—A. C. Bowie.
Passengers—Mrs. Slemmer, wife of Lieut. Slemmer, nurse and child; Mrs. Gilman, wife of Lieut. Gilman, now at Fort Pickens; Boatswain DIXON, and family; Gunner Cooper, and family; Sailmaker Hunter; Carpenter Holmes, Lieut. Irwin, lady, mother-in-law, and two children and some mechanics from the Pensacola Yard.

The United States ship *Relief*, having taken in a heavy cargo of stores and provisions, left the Navy-yard yesterday, bound, it is said, for the coast of Africa. There is a rumor that her destination is located on this hemisphere.

WHAT HAS BEEN DONE AT PENSACOLA.

Correspondence by the Supply.

NAVY YARD, WARRINGTON, Fla., Monday, Jan. 14, 1861.

I propose giving to your readers a statement of facts, in reference to recent events connected with the Navy-yard here, and the forts that protect and command the entrance of this harbor. At such times as these, facts that exhibit prominent political moves are interesting, even if they are not from the "pen of a ready writer."

Upon the right hand of the entrance of the Bay of Pensacola stands Fort Pickens; upon the left hand is Fort McCrea, and upon the same shore with the latter, one mile and a quarter further up the bay, is Fort Barrancas. These forts are nearly equidistant from each other, and so situated as to completely command the entrance to the harbor. Fort Pickens is an admirably constructed fortification at the extremity of a long, shallow sand-spit, that separates the Bay from the Gulf for some distance, and the fort is so situated as really to command the entrance to the Bay completely. It is approachable by land only along the narrow neck mentioned above, and its defences are so arranged that even a small force may defend it against vastly superior numbers. Fort McCrea is rather a dilapidated concern, but is nevertheless a strong water-battery. Fort Barrancas is well built, and a powerful defence of the entrance of the harbor, but neither its construction nor position is adapted to resist a strong land attack.

These three large fortifications, with all their guns, ammunition, &c., were in charge of a single Company of Artillery, under the command at present of Lieut. A. J. SLEMMER.

The Navy-yard is situated upon the same shore of the Bay with the Forts McCrea and Barrancas, about one-and-a-half miles above the latter. It was under command of Commodore JAMES ARMSTRONG. The next officer in rank was Commander EBENEZER FARRAND. The disposable force at the yard consisted of about seventy sailors or ordinary men, as they are termed, and forty-eight marines, under Capt. JAMES WATSON; there was also at the yard, subject to the command of Commander ARMSTRONG, the United States storeship *Supply*, with two thirty-pounders and thirty-eight men, and the steamer *Wyandotte*, with six thirty-twos and eighty men.

For a number of days rumors had been in circulation of an intention, on the part of the authorities of Florida and Alabama to take possession of the Navy-yard and forts at this point. On the night of the 9th, Lieut. SLEMMER stationed a guard at Fort Barrancas. On the morning of the 10th he received orders from the War Department, requiring him to use every means in his power to protect Government property, and especially to keep control of the entrance to the harbor. He was also informed, at the same time, that the Commander of the Navy-yard would be directed to coöperate with him.

On consultation with Commodore ARMSTRONG, and the promise of assistance from him, Lieut. SLEMMER decided on removing at once into Fort Pickens, that post being the most tenable position, and where he could more nearly obey the spirit of his instructions. The matter being decided upon, the Army officers went to work with a will, and during the next twenty-four hours had thrown their entire force, with all their provisions, camp equipage, &c., into the fort, and by the assistance of boats from the *Supply* and *Wyandotte*, had removed the ammunition from Fort Barrancas to the magazines of Fort Pickens.

To what extent Commodore ARMSTRONG was ordered to coöperate with the Army officers I do not know; but it is a fair presumption that it was to the extent of his power.

The Navy-yard itself is so situated that no military man would think of defending it against a large attacking force, with the means at the Commodore's command. In a military point of view, retaining possession of the Navy-yard was of small consequence, compared to a successful defence of the entrance of the harbor; and where it was necessary to make a choice, the available force ought by all means to have been concentrated in Fort Pickens. Taking this view of the case, not thinking he was asking too much from the Commodore, Lieut. SLEMMER urgently requested that the marines might be sent to assist his own company. The ordinary men of the yard, useless where they were, would also have been a not undesirable addition, and the two ships could have been so placed as to make their guns completely cover an enemy's advance by land. Lieut. SLEMMER asked in all good faith for this coöperation. Even after the Navy-yard was surrounded by armed men, and before it was taken, he wrote to the Commodore, repeating his request, that the marines might be sent him while there was yet time. This again met with no attention, and three hours later these men had all been taken prisoners without having made even a show of resistance, and the brave little band, already in Fort Pickens, were left to their own resources in carrying out their instructions.

Why such a course was pursued by the authorities at the Navy-yard, and by what and whose counsels it was brought about, may become a subject for official investigation; and it would be improper for me at this time to express my regret that while Lieut. SLEMMER, ably seconded by Lieut. GILMAN, has so far met a heavy responsibility with a degree of energy and decision worthy of very high praise, I cannot speak in terms of commendation of the way in which the authorities at the Navy-yard met the responsibilities that devolved upon them in this case. NEMO.

STATEMENT OF MRS. SLEMMER.

Mrs. Lieut. SLEMMER and Mrs. Lieut. J. H. GILMAN, the two ladies whose names have been most prominently connected with the late proceedings at Fort Pickens, took rooms at the Metropolitan Hotel. They are both ladies of much refinement and intelligence, and the events through which they have so lately passed have made a deep impression upon them. In addition to the leading facts embraced in the above narrative, they have related many things of interest to our reporters, who waited upon them shortly after they arrived.

The exodus from the Barrancas Fort was made necessarily in much haste, there being little time except to hurriedly pack up the most valuable of their articles of furniture and wardrobe. No personal violence was offered to these retreating women and children, but the sudden and peaceable breaking-up of so many peaceful households, and the violent separation of family ties, were cause of great distress. To many the parting of husband and wife was as if for the last time, and tears bedewed many a hardy cheek when the last "good-bye" was spoken.

The excitement produced upon the officers when they saw their flag at the Navy-yard hauled down, Mrs. SLEMMER says, was most intense. It was a sight they never expected to see, and they had never conceived of the deep feeling of humiliation and vexation that the spectacle excited in every breast.

During the day and night of the evacuation of Barrancas, and the transfer of the garrison to Fort Pickens, every person, men, the officers, and their wives, performed prodigies of labor, and never obtained a wink of sleep for nearly twenty-four hours; and the hard work fell about equally upon all, without regard to rank or sex. The ladies cheerfully performed their part throughout the trying ordeal. On the day following the embarkation of the families on board of the *Supply*, Mrs. GILMAN and Mrs. SLEMMER, accompanied by officers from the storeship, went on shore under a flag of truce, to obtain a last interview with their husbands.

Every step of their progress was met by armed officials. They were obliged, first, to obtain permission from the new Commandant of the Navy-yard—RANDOLPH, who ten days before had resigned his commission in the Navy. This was very reluctantly granted, after appeals had been made to him as a husband and father. They then had to pass the Barrancas forts, whose commander, after some hesitation, allowed them to pass. In this place, so lately deserted by these peaceful and happy families, all was now confusion. The undisciplined soldiers or their understrappers had broken open some of the trunks and boxes containing the wardrobes and household relics of Col. WINDER, late Commander, probabl in pursuit of clothing for their own use, and they saw ladies' dresses, and family daguerreotypes, scattered about with little regard to their vaunted respect for the rights of personal property. In justice to the officers, these ladies wished to exonerate them, personally, from these acts of vandalism, and believe they were done by the baser sort upon whom discipline had as yet exerted no control.

Lieut. SLEMMER asserted that he could hold the place against five thousand men, and declared he would do it. It is needless to say that both these ladies exhorted their husbands to stand by their country's flag to the last, and never to haul it down except to an overpowering force.

All the prisoners in the Navy-yard were permitted to leave after giving their parole, and those who could get away left. Such as decided to remain were compelled to take the oath of allegiance to serve the State of Florida.

THE WYANDOTTE—RESIGNATION OF HER OFFICERS.

This vessel is kept constantly under steam, at a safe distance from the reach of enemies, and in readiness to coöperate in the defence of the fort. In case of an emergency she will be at hand ready to receive on board the garrison, should they be overpowered and obliged to abandon the fort to the enemy. There are arrangements by which the entire forces will be able to escape through a covered way to the beach, where they can take to boats and go on board any vessel that may be in waiting to receive them. In such an event it will probably be blown up.

It is stated that every one of the Lieutenants, and most of the other officers on board the *Wyandotte*, have resigned, and that with the exception of the Engineers, Capt. BERRYMAN has been left entirely alone. The Captain, however, is not one of those who betray his country's flag into the hands of enemies.

THE CUTTER LEWIS CASS SURRENDERED TO ALABAMA.

MOBILE, Saturday, Feb. 2.

The United States Revenue cutter *Lewis Cass* has been surrendered to the State of Alabama.

RUMORED ATTACK ON FORT PICKENS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Feb. 1.

There are flying reports that fighting has commenced at Pensacola, in consequence of the sloop-of-war *Brooklyn* trying to land troops at Fort Pickens, but no reliable authority can be found for them, though authoritatively stated by Alabamians.

[Dispatches of later date make no further mention of the matter, and the reports are doubtless unfounded.—EDS.]

A SOMEWHAT DIFFERENT REPORT.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Feb. 4.

The latest dates received here by mail from Pensacola, (27th ult.,) speak of the withdrawal of the troops. No mention is made of the *Brooklyn*.

The Montgomery and Milledgeville papers speak of the withdrawal of the troops from Pensacola as a thing fixed upon.

A Pensacola correspondent says it is deemed impossible to take Fort Pickens unsupported by a war vessel.

FROM LOUISIANA AND TEXAS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Feb. 2.

The Convention has made the resolution to establish a standing army the special order for Tuesday.

The resolution conferring citizenship on persons residing in the State on the day of the passage of the ordinance of secession, was referred.

A resolution was referred to the Committee on Commerce that they report on the expediency of adopting an ordinance exempting from taxation for five years all property and capital employed in manufactures.

Adjourned till Monday.

Advices from Austin, Texas, state that the House has passed by a vote of 65 to 13, an act legalizing a Convention, under the bill of rights.

MASSACHUSETTS DELEGATES TO WASHINGTON.

BOSTON, Monday, Feb. 4.

The Senate this afternoon passed resolves for the appointment of seven Commissioners to confer with the General Government, with the separate States, or with any association of delegates from such States, and to report their doings to the Legislature at its present session. The House refused to suspend the rules to enable the resolves to go to the Governor to-night. The resolves will pass to-morrow and will receive the sanction of the Governor.

THE VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE.

RICHMOND, Monday, Feb. 4.

The Senate voted, to-day, to send back the Minnesota resolutions. A resolution was adopted that, in the opinion of the General Assembly, there is no just grounds for believing that the citizens of Virginia meditate an attack or seizure of the Federal property, or invasion of the District of Columbia, and all preparations are unnecessary, so far as this State is concerned.

THE RECENT SEIZURE OF ARMS.

ALBANY, Monday, Feb. 4.

The recent seizure of arms destined for Georgia, by Superintendent KENNEDY, is likely to create more trouble. It is said here to-night, that Governor MORGAN has received a communication from Governor BROWN, of Georgia, demanding the instant surrender of the muskets, and expressing a hope that a like outrage will not again be committed. A reply is desired. The Governor, it is understood, has not replied.

REPORTS FROM SPRINGFIELD.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Monday, Feb. 4.

Gov. KIRKWOOD, of Iowa, arrived here this evening. He says the Iowa delegates to Congress have been instructed to act as Commissioners from that State.

It is rumored that Gov. WASHBURNE, of Maine, not only refuses to send Commissioners to the Virginia Conference, but advises others to pursue the same course.

Part of the Illinois delegates to the Washington Convention, left here this evening.

SPRINGFIELD, Monday, Feb. 4.

Grave apprehensions prevail in Presidential circles of fatal dissensions in the Republican Party on the compromise question, and consequent embarrassments of the incoming Administration. The Chicago *Tribune* reads Mr. KELLOGG, of Illinois, out of the party on account of his compromise propositions. Much feeling is manifested here among the radical Republicans in view of the apparent discrepancy between his declarations during his late visit to this place and the position now occupied by him.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Maine, telegraphed to Gov. YATES urging him not to appoint Commissioners to to Washington, as the appointment would demoralize the Republican Party. This, and other appeals of the same nature, prevented the departure of the Commissioners until this evening.

HORACE GREELEY arrived here this morning, and went west after a few hours' stay, without seeing Mr. LINCOLN. He is expected back to-morrow morning, when he will make his wishes known to the President elect. He is very severe on Mr. CAMERON and Mr. KELLOGG. A positive declaration, in reference to the compromise movement, will, doubtlessly, be elicited by him. Mr. LINCOLN received the news of GREELEY'S defeat at Albany with his usual complacency.

A Pennsylvania delegation is here to urge Gov. READER in case of CAMERON'S withdrawal.

Mr. LINCOLN has received and accepted an invitation from the State authorities and citizens of Albany to visit that city. The trip to New-York from Albany is now evidently determined upon. The Presidential party will stop at the Metropolitan Hotel while in New-York City.

STATE OF FEELING IN MARYLAND.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Feb. 4.

People here, excepting the extremists, discountenance the efforts making towards calling a State Convention or convening the Legislature. The primary meetings to-morrow night excite no interest. The Unionists will refuse to participate in them, as the movement is suspected to be inaugurated by the Democratic clique for specific partisan purposes.

If such a Convention should be called, its action will be resisted by the Minute Men and others, if any measures tending to secession are adopted.

Parties are emphatically divided. A large majority sustains Gov. HICKS, but all will eventually unite with the South, if Virginia goes out and no compromise is effected. Such is the prevailing sentiment.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 4.

Mr. CRITTENDEN, of Kentucky, (Am.,) presented several memorials from citizens of various States in favor of the Crittenden resolutions.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) offered a resolution of inquiry, asking the President to communicate to the Senate whether any arsenals, forts, arms, or munitions of war belonging to the United States have been seized by any persons in the State of Louisiana, and especially whether the Mint of the United States at New-Orleans has been taken possession of unlawfully by any persons, and if any money of the United States, and how much, has been unlawfully appropriated by any persons, and by whom. Laid over.

Mr. CHANDLER, of Michigan, (Rep.,) presented a petition of the citizens of Michigan, remonstrating against any change in the Constitution.

Mr. BIGLER, of Pennsylvania, (Dem.,) presented petitions in favor of the Crittenden resolutions.

Mr. FOSTER, of Connecticut, (Rep.,) presented a memorial from the citizens of Connecticut, asking for the passage of the Border State resolutions.

Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, (Rep.,) presented a petition in favor of restoring peace to the country, and preserving the bond of our fathers.

Mr. SLIDELL, of Louisiana, (Dem.,) sent to be read by the Clerk, the ordinance of secession passed by Louisiana.

Mr. SLIDELL—Mr. President: The document which the Secretary has just read, and which places on the files of the Senate official information that Louisiana has ceased to be a component part of these once United States, terminates the connection of my colleague and myself with this body. The occasion, however, justifies, if it does not call for, some parting words to those whom we leave behind—some, forever—others, we trust, to meet again, to participate with them in the noble work of constructing and defending a new Confederacy, which, if it may want, at first, the grand proportions and vast resources of the old, will still possess the essential elements of greatness—a people, bold, hardy, homogeneous in interest and sentiments, a fertile soil, an extensive territory, the capacity and the will to govern themselves through the forms and in the spirit of the Constitution under which they have been born and educated. Beside all these, they have an advantage which no other people seeking to change the Government under which they had before lived, have ever enjoyed—they have to pass through no intervening period of anarchy. They have in their several State Governments, already shaped to their hands, everything necessary for the preservation of order, the administration of justice, and the protection of the soil and their property from foreign or domestic policy. They can consult with calmness, and act with deliberation on every subject, either of immediate interest or future policy.

But if we do not greatly mistake the prevailing sentiment of the Southern mind, no attempt will be made to improve the Constitution. We shall take it, such as it is—such as has been found sufficient for our security and happiness so long as its true spirit lived in the hearts of a majority of the people of the Free States, and controlled the action, not only of the Federal, but of the State Legislatures. We will adopt all laws not locally inapplicable or incompatible with our new relations. We will recognize the obligations of all existing treaties—those respecting the African Slave-trade included. We shall be prepared to assume our just proportion of the national debt, to account for the cost of all the forts and other property of the United States which we have been compelled to seize in self-defence, if it should appear that our share of such expenditure has been greater than in other sections; and, above all we shall, as well from the dictates of natural justice and the principles of international law, as of political and geographical affinities, and of mutual pecuniary interests, recognize the right of the inhabitants of the Valley of the Mississippi and its tributaries to its free navigation. We will guarantee to them a free interchange of all productions, without import tax duty, or toll of any kind, the free transit from foreign countries of every species of merchandise, subject only to such regulations as may be absolutely necessary for the protection of any revenue system we may establish, and for purposes of police.

As for such States of the Union as may not choose to unite their destinies with ours, we shall consider them as all other foreign nations—"Enemies in war—in peace, friends." We wish, and we hope, to part with them amicably, and so far as depends on us, they shall have no provocation to pursue a hostile course. But in this regard we, from the necessities of the case, can only be passive. It will be for the people of the Free States to decide this momentous question. This declaration, however, requires some qualification. Could the issue be fairly presented to the people of those States, we should have little doubt of a peaceful separation, with the possibility of a complete, and the probability of a partial reconstruction on a basis satisfactory to us and honorable to them. But with the present representations in either branch of Congress, we see nothing to justify our indulging any such expectation. We must be prepared to resist coercion, whether attempted by avowed enemies, or by a hand heretofore supposed friendly.—by open war or under the more insidious, and, therefore, the more dangerous pretext of enforcing the laws, protecting public property, or collecting the revenue. We shall not cavil about words or discuss legal and technical distinctions. We shall consider the one as equivalent to the other, and shall be prepared to act accordingly,—*utroque arbitro parati*, you will find us ready to meet you with the outstretched hand of fellowship, or in the mailed panoply of war, as you may will it. Elect between these alternatives.

We have no idea that you will ever attempt to invade our soil with your armies. But we acknowledge your superiority on the sea at present, in some degree accidental, but in the main natural and permanent, until we shall have acquired better ports for our marine. You may, if you so will it, persist in considering us bound to you during your good pleasure. You may deny the sacred and indefeasible right, we will not say of secession, but of revolution, aye, of rebellion, if you

THE POLITICAL CRISIS.

THE REPUBLICANS AND SLAVERY.

Strength of the Party in Congress—Result of the Withdrawal of Southern Members—The Question of New-Mexico—No Wilmot Proviso Needed.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 31, 1861.

The fact has frequently been noticed that, with all the States fully represented in Congress, the Republicans would have no power to exclude Slavery from the Territories, or to abolish it in this District, or to enact any law repugnant to the feelings or interests of the South. But the withdrawal of the Representatives of six Southern States, even if no more follow their example, has placed it in the power of Mr. LINCOLN'S Administration to adopt whatever policy may be thought best. The Republicans will have absolute majorities in both branches of Congress, and nothing but a sense of justice and magnanimity to the loyal Slave States can prevent the enactment of a Wilmot Proviso for every foot of the public domain, the extinction of Slavery in this District, and the repeal of the Fugitive Slave law.

There are, no doubt, hundreds of inconsiderate persons who will urge this policy; but so long as the Border States cling to the Union, justice, generosity, and fairness, will forbid that the Republicans should take advantage of the friends of the Union at the South, and impose upon them a policy which could not be adopted but for the treachery and desertion of the Secessionists. The Republicans cannot abandon their principles, but they will be too magnanimous to take the loyal men of the South at a disadvantage, and strengthen the cause of secession by depriving the cause of Union in that quarter of the strongest arguments which are now urged in its support.

At the late Presidential election the Republicans went into the contest with the knowledge of the fact that Mr. LINCOLN, if elected, would be in a minority in both branches of Congress, for two years, at least; and they became reconciled to this condition of things by the reflection that with the Federal patronage in his hands, and in the actual condition of the Territories, Slavery could not be extended. The admission of Kansas into the Union as a State, has put at rest all dispute as to all territory north of the 37th parallel of latitude. This new State extends from the 37th to the 40th degree, and no one can fear the introduction of Slavery into Nebraska, which lies north of it, and west of the Free State of Iowa. Kansas also cuts off the last hope of pushing Slavery westwardly, as it lies immediately west of Missouri. The territory east of the Rocky Mountains, except the comparatively small district west of Arkansas, which has been permanently dedicated to the Indians, is thus as secure against the danger of becoming slaveholding as New-York. Beyond those mountains are two Free States which voted for LINCOLN, and north of them a fine territory, Washington, situated in the latitude of Canada. Slavery there is simply out of the question. East of California lies an immense desert region, only inhabitable in the gorges of mountains of more than Alpine height. In ten years of faithful "protection" and tender solicitude on the part of Administrations devoted to the propagation of Slavery, the "peculiar institution" has produced but twelve living specimens of the benign and heaven-descended plant. The highest horticultural art has proven utterly at fault, thus far, and I am clearly of opinion that nothing short of a system of "bounties" can induce slaveholders to carry their biped property to these inhospitable regions. "Protection" has utterly failed to introduce more than twelve permanent slaves, though it is said that ten others were found there by the census takers as the domestics of transient persons—perhaps army officers.

In view of this melancholy fact, I respectfully call the attention of Senator WIGFALL to the absolute necessity of adopting a system of bounties. Unless slaveholders are offered something like fifty or one hundred dollars ahead, for every specimen of the peculiar institution they import into New-Mexico, they may as well abandon the idea of making it a Slave State; and if the Republicans feel strong enough to defeat the scheme of bounties, they may rest satisfied that all will be well in their sense of the word.

The truth is that there is not the remotest chance of extending Slavery over a foot of the public domain unless it may be in the Indian Territory, west of Arkansas, which has been solemnly dedicated by treaties to various tribes. But if it shall ever be opened to the settlement of white men, there can be no doubt that it will be made a Free State with one-tenth of the effort which was exerted upon Kansas. It lies parallel with that Free State, and like northern Arkansas and southwestern Missouri, it is adapted rather to the cereals than to Cotton. The western portion of this Territory, like all the Piedmont region east of the Rocky Mountains, is high, cold, arid and sterile, and is rather adapted to a pastoral than an agricultural people.

There is, therefore, really no necessity for Wilmot provisos, as means of Slavery restriction. That day is past. When these issues arose, 40 years ago, Southern institutions had far outstripped Northern, in their progress Westward; but at this day freedom has swept across the continent, and in its recoil the tide of free emigration comes back to meet and contest with Slavery on the plains of Western Texas. We can afford to be generous, and duty as well as policy require that we should take no advantage of the friends of Union in the South. We should not weaken them at home by giving an utterly needless offence to Southern prejudices, *and we should say so just at this time*, as that assurance would go far to soothe the sensitiveness and soften the prejudices of honest Southern men, while it would disarm secession demagogues, and strengthen the hands of the friends of Union.

The speech of Mr. ADAMS to-day was a great effort, and created a profound sensation. He showed a statesmanlike capacity to distinguish between conciliation and concession of principle; and with a masterly hand exposed the insignificancy, in a practical point of view, to which the territorial squabbles in Congress have been reduced by the progress of events. I was gratified to see nearly every Republican in the House go forward and congratulate Mr. ADAMS. The South Americans, and even the Southern "Democrats" listened with marked attention, and with evident gratification to the large and liberal views which he presented, and there can be no doubt that its effect upon the South will be only second to that produced by Mr. SEWARD'S great effort a few weeks ago.

OBSERVER.

Ex-President Tyler's Report of His Mission to Washington.

The following report from Ex-President TYLER, the Commissioner sent by the General Assembly of Virginia to President BUCHANAN, to request him to abstain from any further military demonstrations against the South, was transmitted to both Houses of the Legislature of that State on Wednesday:

SHERWOOD FORREST, Jan. 31, 1861.

To the Governor of the State of Virginia:

DEAR SIR: I received your communication, notifying me of my appointment, by the concurrent vote of the two Houses of the General Assembly, as Commissioner to the President of the United States, with instructions respectfully to request the President to abstain, pending the proceedings contemplated by the action of the General Assembly, from any and all acts calculated to produce a collision of arms between the States which have seceded or shall secede, and the Government of the United States, on the afternoon of Monday, the 21st inst., by the mail of that day; and in disregard of a severe state of indisposition, under which I had labored for some time previous, I resolved at all hazards to myself personally, to carry out so far as I could, the patriotic wishes of the Legislature. By the earliest conveyance I reached Richmond on the evening of the succeeding day, (Tuesday, 22d,) and having had an interview with your Excellency and my co-Commissioner, proceeded, by the morning train of cars the next day, (Wednesday, 23d,) for the City of Washington, which I reached on the afternoon of the same day. I am thus particular in giving precise dates, so that the Legislature may perceive that with all possible promptitude and dispatch I obeyed their wishes; and also to show that I was duly sensible of the importance of time in the whole proceeding. Immediately after reaching Washington I addressed a note (marked No. 1) to the President of the United States, informing him of my arrival, and asking an early hour to be designated by him to enable me to place him in possession of the wishes and feelings of the Legislature of Virginia, and the instructions which, in the form of her legislative resolves, all having direct reference to the disturbed and painful condition of public affairs, I was desirous of laying before him. He responded promptly by note and left it optional with myself to select 8 o'clock of that evening, or an early hour the next morning for the time of the proposed conference. My note, (No. 2,) for reasons therein set forth, informed him that I would wait upon him in the morning of the ensuing day. My note announcing my arrival, if the objects which had brought me to Washington had any consideration in the mind of the President, would, I did not doubt, suspend any hostile movement against any seceding State in the interval of time between its date and the hour at which I should wait upon him the next morning, and supersede the necessity of a night visit.

On the next morning, at the hour of ten, I repaired to the President's mansion and met from him a warm and cordial reception. I lost no time in handing to him your letter of appointment attested by the seal of the State, and Legislative resolutions. He said they were the first full copies of the resolutions which he had seen, and after reading them he remarked that he considered them very important, and was good enough to add that being borne by myself, he should feel it his duty to make them the subject of a special message to Congress. Either I suggested, (or he voluntarily remarked, most probably the latter, that he should accompany them with a strong recommendation to Congress, with whom, he said, rested the entire power over the subject of war or peace, to abstain from all action of a hostile character until Virginia should have had a fair opportunity to exert all her efforts to preserve the public peace and restore harmony to the Union. I said to him that my mission was to him—that he was Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy—he could regulate the movement of soldiers and ships, in peace and in war; and that what every Virginian desired was that the *status quo* should be observed. I represented to him that the people of Virginia were almost universally inclined to peace and reconciliation; that I need not inform him of the sacrifices the State had made for the Union in its initiation, or of her instrumentality in the creation of the Constitution; that her efforts to reconstruct or preserve, depended for their success on her being permitted to conduct them undistured by outside collision. He replied that he had in no measure changed his views as presented in his annual message; that he could give no pledges; that it was his duty to enforce the laws; and the whole power rested with Congress. He complained that the South had not treated him properly; that they had made unnecessary demonstrations by seizing unprotected arsenals and forts, and thus perpetrating acts of useless bravado, which had quite as well been let alone. I suggested to him that, while these things were, I admitted, calculated to fret and irritate the Northern mind, he would see in them only the necessary results of popular excitement, which, after all, worked no mischief in the end, if harmony between the States was once more restored; that the States wherein the seizures had been made would account for all the public property; and that, in the meantime, the agency for its preservation was only changed. He repeated his sense of the obligations which rested upon him; could give no pledges but those contained in his public acts, and recurred again to the proceedings of the Legislature, and his intention to send them to Congress in a special message accompanied with a strong recommendation to avoid the passage of any hostile legislation. I asked if I might be permitted to see the sketch of the message, to which he unhesitatingly replied that he would take pleasure in showing it to me next morning. Much more occurred in the course of the interview, which lasted for an hour and a half, all however relating exclusively to the above topics, and I left him entirely satisfied with the results of my interview. The President was frank and entirely confiding in his language and whole manner. A moment's reflection satisfied me that if the Message contained the recommendation to Congress to abstain from hostile legislation, I was at liberty to infer a similar determination on his part of a state of quietude.

FRIDAY, 25TH.—I waited on him again the following morning, and he lost no time in reading me so much of the sketch of the proposed message as related to the recommendation to Congress. I suggested no change or alteration, believing it to be amply sufficient; and I became only anxious for its presentation to Congress. He said he should have it all prepared to be submitted to his Cabinet on that day, and would send it in the next day. On the afternoon of the same day—Friday, 25th—I was waited upon by the Secretary of State and Attorney-General, who stated that they had called upon me, at the request of the President, to express his regret that in consequence of the adjournment over to Monday, he would not be able to send in the message until Monday. While in conversation with these gentlemen, which chiefly turned on the condition of public affairs, I was startled by the receipt of a telegraphic dispatch from Judge ROBERTSON, my co-Commissioner, dated at Charleston, S. C., inquiring into the foundation of a rumor which had reached that place that the steamship *Brooklyn*, with troops, had sailed for the South from Norfolk. I immediately handed over the dispatch to the gentlemen with the suitable inquiries. The Attorney-General said, in substance, you know, Sir, that I am attached to the Law Department, and not in the way of knowing anything about it. The Secretary of State said that he had heard and believed that the *Brooklyn* had sailed with some troops, but he did not know either when she sailed or to what point she was destined. I then said, "I hope that she has not received her orders since my arrival in Washington." On this point the gentlemen could give me no information, but expressed no doubt but that the President would give me the information if requested. I excused myself to them, and immediately withdrawing to the adjoining room, I addressed to the President Note No. 3, which Mr. STANTON, the Attorney-General, kindly volunteered to bear in person, and without loss of time, to the President. In a short time afterwards Mr. STANTON returned to inform me that he had carried the note to the President's house, but for a reason not necessary here to state, he could not see the President, but had placed it in the hands of his servant to be delivered at the earliest opportunity. The reply of the President, No. 2, reached me at 11½ o'clock that night. In the interim I had dispatched by telegraph to Judge ROBERTSON the information I had collected, and upon the opening of the telegraph office the next morning, (Saturday,) the material parts of the President's reply, relating to the sailing of the *Brooklyn*, viz.: that she had gone on an "errand of mercy and relief," and that she was not destined to South Carolina. The orders for the sailing of the ship, as will be seen, were issued before I reached Washington. After receiving the letter, and willingly adopting the most favorable construction of its expressions, I resolved to remain in Washington until after Monday, when the message would go to the two Houses. I listened to its reading in the Senate with pleasure, and can only refer to the newspapers for its contents, as no copies were printed and obtainable by me before I left Washington, on Tuesday morning, the 29th inst. On Monday afternoon I bade my adieus to the President in the accompanying letter marked No. 4, to which I received his reply marked No. 3.

The morning newspapers contained the rumor that the proceeding had been adopted of mounting guns on the land side of Fortress Monroe, and in my letters I deemed it no way inappropriate to call the attention of the President to these rumors.

Thus has terminated my mission to the President under the Legislative resolutions. I trust that the result of the Brooklyn's cruise may terminate peaceably. No intimation was given me of her having sailed in either of my interviews with the President, and all connected with her destination remains to me a State secret. I had no right to require to be admitted into the inner vestibule of the Cabinet, however much I might complain should the results prove the errand of the ship from the first to have been belligerent and warlike.

I am, dear sir, respectfully and truly yours,

JOHN TYLER.

GOV. LETCHER.

[NO. I]

BROWN'S HOTEL, Washington City, Jan. 23, 1861.

DEAR SIR: I take the earliest moment to apprise you of my arrival in this city, in charge of the feelings and wishes of the Legislature of Virginia, which have in view the preservation of the peace of the country, and under instructions to communicate them to your Excellency, at the earliest moment practicable. May I ask of you to indicate when it would be agreeable to you to receive me, and thereby enable me to acquit myself of the duty imposed upon me?

I have the honor to be, with the highest consideration and respect, your most obedient servant,

JOHN TYLER.

His Excellency JAMES BUCHANAN, President U. S.

[NO. I.]

MY DEAR SIR: I am happy to learn that you have arrived, and should be glad to welcome you this evening, at 8 o'clock, or to-morrow morning, as early as you please.

From your friend, very respectfully,

JAMES BUCHANAN.

His Excellency JOHN TYLER. Wednesday afternoon.

[NO. II.]

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 23, 1861.

MY DEAR SIR—Accept my thanks for your prompt and cordial reply to my note. My health is too delicate to make it prudent for me to encounter the night air, but I will do myself the pleasure to call upon you in the morning.

Very truly and sincerely yours,

The President. JOHN TYLER.

[NO. III.]

FRIDAY EVENING, 7 o'clock, P. M., Jan. 25, 1861.

MY DEAR SIR—The inclosed telegraphic dispatch is this moment received. May I be permitted to hope that it is based on an unfounded report. If not, will you do me the favor to inform me on what day the *Brooklyn* received her orders; on what day she sailed; and whether she has recruits for any Southern port; and, if so, for which.

With high regard, yours most truly,

The President of the U. S. JOHN TYLER.

[NO. II]

25TH JANUARY, 1862.

MY DEAR SIR: I have just received your note. The orders were given to the *Brooklyn*, I believe, on Monday or Tuesday last—certainly before your arrival in this City. She goes on an errand of mercy and relief. If she had not been sent, it would have been an abandonment of our highest duty. Her movements are in no way connected with South Carolina.

Your friend, very respectfully,

JAMES BUCHANAN.

His Excellency, JOHN TYLER.

P. S.—I was prepared to send my message in strong terms; but the Senate have, unfortunately, adjourned over till Monday.

NO. IV.

BROWN'S HOTEL, Jan. 28, 1861.

MY DEAR SIR: I leave the city to-morrow morning for the brief interval that elapses between this and the meeting of the Commissioners, on the 4th of February, In making my adieux, which I should do in person, but for engagements which prevent, I desire to express my pleasure at hearing your message read to-day in the Senate, and to tender my acknowledgments for the facilities you afforded me of acquitting myself of the mission with which my State intrusted me. I feel but one regret in all that has occurred, and that is, the sailing of the *Brooklyn* under orders issued before my arrival in this city. I hope, however, she sailed with such instructions, as, if followed, will prevent any collision. There is nothing I more sincerely desire than that your administration may close amidst the rejoicings of a great people at the consummation of the work of a renewed and more harmontous Confederacy. Will you pardon me for calling your attention to the rumors current in the newspapers of the morning, which state that active proceedings are in course of execution at Fortress Monroe in planting cannon on the land side of the Fort with their muzzles pointing landward and overlooking the country. If this be so, Mr. President, is such a proceeding either appropriate or well-timed? I shall do no more than call your attention to the circumstance, and leave it without comment, with this single remark, that when Virginia is making every possible effort to redeem and save the Union, it is seemingly ungenerous to have cannon leveled at her bosom.

With my most cordial wishes for your success in steering the Ship of State, amid the critical relations of the country, I am, my dear Sir, truthfully and faithfully yours, JOHN TYLER.

The President U. S.

[NO. III.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28, 1861.

MY DEAR SIR: I have received your note of this evening, and am happy to learn that you were pleased at hearing my message read to-day in the Senate. It expresses my sincere and cordial sentiments. My best wishes attend you on your journey home, and for your safe return to this city on the 4th February. I shall then hope to see more of you.

I shall make it a point to inquire, to-morrow morning, into the rumors in the newspapers to which you referred in relation to Fortress Monroe.

Yours, very respectfully, JAMES BUCHANAN.

His Excellency, JOHN TYLER.

Our Charleston Correspondence.

A WHITE-HOT EXCITEMENT—COL. RIPLEY'S PROPHECY—"CLEAN HANDS"—GOV. PICKENS CONSERVATIVE—THE COAST POLICE INCREASED—"THE RAFT"—A HORRID COMPOUND TO SMOKE OUT SUMTER—A SKETCH OF ANDERSON—LEGISLATIVE DOINGS—SHAVED HEADS—TARGET SHOOTING AND THE BURNS-FESTIVAL AT FORT MOULTRIE.

CHARLESTON, Wednesday, Jan. 30, 1861.

At 10:30 and 12:45 this morning, the Palmetrans were thrown into a fearful excitement in consequence of the emphatic telegraphs from Washington that at last the *Brooklyn* was no longer a myth, but had aleady gone to Pensacola to aid Fort Pickens. Knots of people gathered on every corner; the immortal *Mercury* office was densely packed, and those who could not get a view of the bulletin were kindly hoisted on their neighbors' shoulders. Excitement raged, and still rages at all those great dépôts of gossip, the saloons and barber-shops. The streets during the day have been thronged with troops; cavalry have been drilled on the Arsenal Green in hot haste, and every *militaire* I met looked as though the burdens of the entire Republic of South Carolina rested on his shoulders, and he was perfectly able to bear them.

There is pluck, an immense amount of pluck, in these citizens in arms, and they drill remarkably well. Their uniform is of coarse, gray material, what is popularly termed "nigger cloth." It has not the slightest merit of caste, but it is strong and waterproof. An entire outfit, cap and all, only costs $12. This afternoon the ladies crowded down to their pet Moultrie, where the now Brig.-Gen. DUNOVANT, of this Republic, aided by the Lieut.-Col. RIPLEY, did their best to soften the grim monitors of slaughter that are scattered thick around. Col. RIPLEY told a friend of mine at the Fort, the other day, that they all would be either in perdition or in Sumter *in less than ten days*.

The fact is, the people of South Carolina wish to go into the Convention at Montgomery, on the 4th of February, with clean hands, (this is the expression of one of the leaders,) and they feel that as long as "that hated flag" floats from a fort "that belongs to them," they cannot enter in a sovereign capacity. It is a bitter pill, the very Marah of bitterness, and they won't stand it any longer.

Gov. PICKENS is a gentleman, a scholar, and really, for this region, a conservative man. He wishes to preserve the present *status* until the "Old Public Functionary" steps out. He believes that Mr. SEWARD is in favor of a peaceful separation, and will meet the South on fair and square terms of mutual interest. He, therefore, tries to hold in the restive and untamable wills of his co-adjutors, but I fear he will try in vain. The soldiers long for a fight, and they are determined to put the screws on a far-seeing conservatism and a sound common sense. The fact that a large war-steamer was seen off the coast Sunday morning has had a tendency to still further precipitate matters. Every afternoon at 5 o'clock the coast police go down and hover off the bar until sunrise. Recently this force has been doubled. What with a very bountiful supply of the ardent, and some private shindies among themselves, they get along very well, and come up the next morning looking only a little paler. It is a very nice arrangement for a large body of young men to take a little sea excursion, and get paid by their employers and the Republic also. It is now feared that the Federal Government will bring to some merchant ship on the high seas, fill her with stores for Sumter, and land them by coming up the Bay under cover of the Palmetto flag. Probably ere long every kind of craft will be overhauled off the bar, and searched for "contraband of war."

An immense raft is in process of construction just above Market-street, and not the slightest secresy is shown about it. If you ask if it is for Fort Sumter, they laugh, and say "Pooh, pooh;" but that it is intended for a war purpose is very clear. A chemical gentleman, who owns a plantation in this State, confidentially informed me the other night—while slightly under the influence of some of his chemical compounds—that he had frequently *smoked out* negroes who had run into the woods, by igniting a preparation of *cotton, sulphur* and *resin*. He says the fumes are perfectly suffocating, and he thinks that if the raft was armed in this way, and moored in the river, that the tide would carry it against Sumter, the garrison would cry out for quarter, and speedily capitulate. *Horridum bellum* is certainly close upon us, and the men of secession only wait for the expected news from Fort Pickens to precipitate themselves upon Maj. ANDERSON.

I yesterday met a gentleman from Savannah who has enjoyed somewhat recently the friendship of the Major. He describes him as a slight, spare man, with a quiet, self-possessed manner. He says that his eye reminds him of that dead hero of the Arctic, Dr. KANE. There is the same luminous power, and the same introspective gaze. This particular feature, he thinks, would stamp him among a crowd as being no ordinary man.

The Charlestonians, whose chivalry should teach them better, say that ANDERSON is only doing this in view of a star engagement in the *White House* some four years hence. What a gross libel on uncompromising honor and unflinching patriotism.

The Legislature accomplished considerable during this session here. Among other bills of note passed, was one to incorporate the "Shoe and Leather Manufacturing Company." This may be termed moral secession. Their brothers in Louisiana have followed suit, by resolving, through the Fire Department of New-Orleans, that "self preservation demands that they shall no longer purchase anything north of Mason and Dixon's Line."

Among the last acts of the Legislative body here was to declare unanimously that "the separation of the State of South Carolina from the Federal Union is final, and she has no further interest in the Constitution of the United States." That is certainly sufficiently emphatic. Virginia held out the olive branch when these resolves were promulgated, but the "Gamecock State" prefers her bristling and useless Palmettos. It is is a matter of taste.

I notice that a medical gentleman in Philadelphia has excited the ire of the U. C. A. O. Z. Club, and they have ordered him to leave. Why don't they go the whole figure and carry out the programme of the rural districts South, where, if they suspect a man is not extra sound, they politely call on him with a razor, shave his head without charging anything, and send him adrift. One of these disgraceful things occurred in the generally sound "Old North State" quite recently. One man had a grudge against another because he had cut him out in a certain affair. So he communicated his suspicions to some kindred spirits, that Mr. B. had voted for that awful man, the "Rail-splitter." They at once organized, shaved an honest man's head, and ordered him to leave instanter, unless he wished a coat of tar and feathers, or something worse. The man was really a Southerner, and a gentleman, but being a comparative stranger in that particular section, he stood no chance against a gang of political scoundrels.

I am perfectly well aware that such cases are quite rare, but the mere fact of such a thing happening at all is a sad commentary on our boasted Fourth of July charter of human rights.

Even in the midst of war's alarms, the "Vigilant Rifles" found time to go a-targeting lately. Their lady friends presented the prizes. On was a *Colt's revolver* and the next a lady's hair-pin. What a curious antithesis. It is said that the lucky hair-pin man is afraid to look a woman square in the face, and would rather at any time face a revolver.

The "Columbia Artillery" have had a good time with *Burns* at Fort Moultrie. They were heroic and pathetic by turns, not forgetting the *lasses*.

You see we do not live altogether on gunpowder.

JASPER.

Our Baltimore Correspondence.

MEETING AT THE MARYLAND INSTITUTE—EFFORT TO GET UP A CONVENTION—ATTEMPTED FRAUD ON THE PEOPLE, &C.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Feb. 4, 1861.

The fidelity of this community to the Union cannot be more forcibly illustrated than by considering the character of the two town meetings lately held at the Maryland Institute—the one on the 10th ult., the other on Friday night last.

The first was a call "To all the friends of the Union;" the second was "To those who were in favor of restoring the constitutional Union of the States, and who desired the position of Maryland in the existing crisis to be ascertained by a Convention of the people." Disregarding the language of both invitations, I am justified in saying that the inducements to and objects of both were well understood by our citizens. Gov. HICKS had previously to the 1st announced his opposition to the assemblage of the Legislature or the calling of a Convention, and town meetings had been held, denouncing his decision. A large proportion of our people, condemning the action of South Carolina, relying on the patriotism and justice of the North, and wishing not to see any movement inaugurated in this State that looked like countenancing secession, regarded the course of the Governor as one loyal to the Union and well calculated to allay unlawful and revolutionary excitements within our own border. This gave rise to the first meeting—the largest, the most influential and enthusiastic assemblage ever convened within the Hall of the Maryland Institute. In design and in fact, it was a powerful indorsement of the Governor's course, and an overwhelming rebuke to those opposed to it. The motive was not a political one, as its opponents sought to intimate; it was no homage to Mr. HICKS, but one heart burst for the Union. Meetings similar in character, and with the same object, have been held throughout the State, excepting, perhaps in some of the lower counties. In the meantime, unceasing efforts have been made by those favoring immediate action, to force from the Governor and the people a State Convention,—some actuated by unworthy political antipathies and affiliations even less creditable, and others prompted by a desire to ascertain our real position, and a belief in the expediency, in a Union point of view, of the State's speaking by the authority of her whole people. Her sentiment is now, however, generally recognized by all classes as being opposed to precipitate and extreme action. She thinks in politics as in religion, "they also serve who only stand and wait." At the same time she is not disposed to relinquish her destiny to the control of events. She holds it in her own hands, and in somewhat delicate abeyance too, I assure you; for much depends on her continuing belief that our difficulties will be compromised and union restored.

Constant and earnest, therefore, have been the appeals and efforts of those holding a contrary opinion, and desiring a different result. Hence the call on Friday night last. The resolutions submitted are a singular specimen of patchwork. They are a very parti-colored dress—compromise cut upon secession,

"Like fustain heretofore on satin,"

as was the speech of "Hudibras;" and cunningly insidious withal. Denouncing the action of Gov. HICKS in refusing to call a general Convention, and of his own authority appointing the Committee of five, as an arbitrary usurpation of power, fearing, at the same time, to submit these questions fairly to the people, and desiring such popular enunciations only as shall respond to their own sentiments, they insidiously "recommend to such of their fellow citizens as *concur* in the sentiments" of their resolutions, "to assemble in primary meetings to appoint delegates to County and City Conventions, who shall appoint delegates to meet in State Convention in this city on the 18th inst." An indirect, and, at the same time, most unlawful attempt of a faction to usurp the voice of the State and the attributes of a sovereign Convention.

By reason of the short time within which the primary meetings are to assemble, and the rapidity with which the whole movement is expected to be conducted, it looks very much as if they hoped, before it could be exposed or checkmated, to get together from different parts of the State a packed Convention, committed to an already prescribed course, and usurping and exercising the authority of a sovereign State Convention. Some of the gentlemen connected with the movement are, deliberately, quite capable of this design. Others, I fear, have allowed their passions to blind them to the enormity of the proposed outrage. From what I learn, the prime agitators had considerable difficulty in obtaining speakers to their resolutions, and it was not without considerable patching and clipping, and until certain gentlemen were allowed to come in on particular platforms of their own, that they succeeded in doing so; and even then, at the last moment, the audience discovered that colds and catarrhs were singularly prevalent.

These resolutions, like others of the same sort, furnish ground for curious comment upon the easiness with which the many allow themselves to be used by the few. They were not previously published, and were therefore unknown to, and not understood by the people at large, by whom they were declared to be unanimously adopted. When we inquire how this has been brought about, we discover how wise is that policy which refrains from submitting, along with the influence of the demagogue and the agitator, delicate questions of State to the impulsive arbitrament of a mob. The indisposition of this State to do aught calculated to sever the Union, the general approval of the Governor's course by the people, is evidenced by this indirect effort to assail it. The advocates of a contrary policy are neither few nor weak. They comprise the rank and file of the Breckinridge party who carried the State last Fall. They are active, vigilant and fierce—and men, like women—

"Born to be control'd,
Stoops to the forward and the bold."

Why, then, have they not carried their point? Because public opinion has heretofore been against them. This, so far, has enabled the Governor to persist in his course. "The Soldan of Egypt, or the Emperor of Rome," says HUME, "might drive his harmless subjects like brutes, against their sentiments and inclinations, but he must at least, have led his Mamelukes, or Prætorian bands, like men, by their opinion." CECIL.

Our Montgomery Correspondence.

SECRET SESSIONS OF THE STATE CONVENTION—NATURE OF THE DELIBERATIONS—OPPOSITION TO CONSULTING THE PEOPLE—DISAFFECTION IN NORTHERN ALABAMA, ETC.

MONTGOMERY, Friday, Jan. 26, 1861.

A good deal of curiosity, to call it by no higher name, was felt during the debate on the ordinance of secession to know the cause of the delay and the nature of the discussion. It was thought by many that the people, who are so profoundly and personally interested in the result of the discussions should be permitted to be present. A day or two ago, however, this privacy which has so vexed the curiosity of the anxious, was laid aside, and the doors were opened to the public. A visitor sitting quietly in the gallery of the Senate-room—for this body have vacated in favor of the Convention, holding their own sessions in the court-room below—begins to discover an unsuspected wisdom in the precaution which has so long concealed behind closed doors the kind of proceedings he sees going on below. The Convention is in session. Instead of the earnest and thoughtful attention which, spite of all precedent, we have been inclined to concede to a body which has under consideration questions of such importance as those involved in the formation of a new government, we find here a degree of interest which compares unfavorably with the Legislative Assembly which is in session in the opposite wing. Members are collected round the fires reading, talking, dozing, while through the thick smoke of cigars comes up the amendments to the Constitution, which are being read off and discussed by a few listeners; many of these amendments run, "strike out the words 'United States,' and insert, 'State of Alabama,'" though many, to be sure, are more radical. The amendments to the Constitution are completed; the gentlemen around the fires continue to read, smoke, and chat, while within the little circle all the great questions of argument are being quickly decided, questions of judicial organization, of the Slave-trade, of naturalization and citizenship. In front, the centre of all observation from the gallery, and with an air of conscious importance, attentive and participating frequently in the debate, though always in a tone of mild conciliation, the idol of the extremists and special hatred of the members from Northern Alabama, sits Mr. YANCEY. The question before the Convention is, whether foreigners shall be entitled to the rights of citizenship after serving in the army for the term of six months. A delegate arises to say that *he* hopes in the new Republic *no* length of residence or service will entitle a foreigner to the right of suffrage. Another fears that the last speaker is touched with the old principles of the Know-Nothing Party; *he* hopes that any foreigner who is willing to fight our battles against the North shall be entitled to citizenship. A third declares that two things are necessary for a foreigner to be entitled to citizenship, that he should have lived here long enough to understand the value of a vote, and the value of a white man over a nigger. Mr. YANCEY begs the attention of the body for a moment. He wishes to announce that he has just received a dispatch from Baton Rouge, stating that the Convention of Louisiana had passed the ordinance of secession by an overwhelming majority. There is some enthusiasm in the House and the business proceeds. The Convention will adjourn on Tuesday, the 29th, to meet again on the 4th of March. You will see by this that the body has already learned one of the first arts of successful legislation—*i. e.*, how to keep in power. In concluding the plans for a Provisional Government, the question arose whether a new convention ought not to be called by the people with this special end in view. Mr. YANCEY answered this by showing that such an arrangement would invite a reconsideration of the action of this body on the question of secession, and that, too, under the necessary pressure of deranged finance, scarcity of provisions and dread of war.

Thus the people are not to have the handling of this question again until all the ships are burned behind, and reconstruction is impossible. In signing the ordinance some difficulties have occurred; it is said that forty-five members refuse to sign. These say that they must make this protest in behalf of their constituents, and many complain that the position into which they are already drawn will probably destroy all their future political prospects—a kind of argument which has its weight, it would seem, even in the new Republic. Great efforts are being made by them to bring their constituents into sympathy with the present state of things, and they will undoubtedly exert a strong influence in disaffected portions of the State. A very pretty display took place yesterday, in the shape of a review by the Legislature of the students of the University of Alabama, who are receiving, in connection with their college course, a military training. An appropriation is expected from the Legislature, which will give to this institution still more of a military character. One of the cares which rests on the minds of all is to provide for the suffering which is anticipated from the short crops of next year. Newspapers circulate the advice to plant one-third less cotton, and *one-half more corn*, and the appropriations made by the Legislature show that the danger is not merely in imagination.

The Collector of the port of Mobile has been up to see to the passage of an act for retaining the same laws of revenue which belonged to the Federal Government. He affirms that the great obstacle to the exportation of cotton from Mobile now is, that New-York bill brokers do not empower their agents to buy bills of cotton without a Federal clearance. The "stay law," which is still under consideration by the Legislature, causes the merchants a good deal of solicitude, but, as it has an eye to the benefit of the planters, it is very probable that it will be passed. Persons having friends in the forts at Pensacola have been a good deal disturbed by the closing of the post-office at that point, and this evening a meeting is held to make arrangements to send letters by express. It is the rumor again to-day, however, that the troops are to be recalled within a few days. These neophyte troops complain bitterly of the wet blankets and spare rations of actual service. Expectation is now clearing the floor for the Southern Convention which is to be held here in nine days. BRECKINRIDGE.

GENERAL POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

The message of Gov. HOUSTON to the Legislature of Texas, now assembled in extra session, comes to us in the Galveston *News*, of Jan. 26. The Governor reiterates the position which he has so often taken,—that the insults of which the South complains have been put upon her by the people of the Northern States, and not by the Federal Government, and the question must be decided whether it is better to claim constitutional rights or to abandon the Union. He appeals to the Legislature not to forget the long years which have been necessary to bring the Government to its present position, urges its members to take no step hastily, but to show their confidence in the judgment of the people by referring to them the action of the Convention. Texas has gone through one revolution with her people united, and they can be united again, if occasion requires, but they must remember that they will, themselves, have to raise the millions necessary for defending the frontiers of the State, if they declare in favor of secession, and that provision must be made at once for the thousands whom short crops have brought so near starvation. In conclusion, Gov. HOUSTON urges the necessity of maintaining inviolate the credit of the State, says that he has hopes for the Union still, and warns the legislators that between Constitutional remedies and anarchy and civil war, he can see no middle ground.

The Mobile *Mercury* of Jan. 29 states that there are at present 1,700 men at the different points around Pensacola, Florida, and that the force in Fort Pickens numbers 160 men, thirty of whom, it is said, are in irons for exhibiting a mutinous spirit. The *Mercury* admits that there is much dissatisfaction exhibited by the troops at the course taken by Col. CHASE, whom they believe to be incompetent and inefficient, and inclined to dilly-dally. "Fort Pickens shall be taken," the *Mercury* says, is the watchword.

The Boston *Journal* publishes a private letter from a reliable and intelligent citizen of Charleston, who says that the alleged unanimity for secession there is only apparent; that multitudes of substantial men are leaving the city; that there is a strong latent Union sentiment which only needs encouragement to make itself felt, and that a delegation is soon to leave Charleston for Washington to urge upon the President the necessity of taking some steps to show this class that it will be protected from the mob if it takes a stand for law and order. The writer says further, that if Mr. LINCOLN will take this course, he will find thousands of Southerners who will support him.

A gentleman in Petersburgh (Va.) has received the appended note from Senator DOUGLAS:

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31, 1861.

MY DEAR SIR: I have only time, in reply to your inquiry, to say that *there is hope of preserving the peace and the Union.* All depends upon the action of Virginia and the Border States. If they remain in the Union, and aid in a fair and just settlement, the Union may be preserved. But if they secede under the fatal delusion of a reconstruction, I fear that all is lost. Save Virginia, and we will save the Union.

Very truly yours, S. A. DOUGLAS.

The Charleston correspondent of the New-Orleans *Crescent*, writing under date of Jan. 26, states that the attack on Major ANDERSON is delayed because the Charlestonians feel that they have him safe in a net; that nobody can get in or out of Fort Sumter without their knowing it, and that, incredible as it may appear, about the time of the affair of the *Star of the West* there was a great scarcity of powder in Charleston. In fact, there was so little there that it was a question whether the necessities of the case did not forbid firing salutes on the occasion of the secession of Florida and Alabama. Now, however, this want is fully supplied.

It is stated that Messrs. BOCOCK, GARNETT and JENKINS, members of Congress from Virginia, have addressed a letter to Superintendent KENNEDY, of the Census Bureau, propounding to him certain questions in relation to his having dared to send speeches in favor of the Union, made by two Virginia Congressmen, Messrs. MILLSON and CLEMENS, into the Old Dominion. Mr. KENNEDY has replied to every question in a dignified manner.

The Charleston correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press*, writing on Jan. 31, states that it has been found that the cotton battery will not float; so it has been necessary to abandon it. The same authority states that Judge MONROE, presiding in the Court of Quarter Sessions, has decided that the legal opinions of Judge STORY are still binding. The British Consul at Charleston, he states, has only given papers to ships whose cargo is the property of British citizens, and he has done this in order that the interests of those he represents should not suffer from the folly of South Carolina, over which they have no control, and for which they are in no way responsible. He has even given papers to American ships, if their cargoes are consigned to British merchants, but these American ships had, first of all, to assure him that they sailed under the Stars and Stripes, and not under the Palmetto flag.

The New-Orleans *Delta*, of Jan 30, publishes the following dispatch, which explains itself:

MONTGOMERY, Jan. 29, 1861.

To the Governor of Louisiana or Mayor of New-Orleans:

The following dispatch was received here to-day, and has been held for a few hours.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.

Wm. Hemphill Jones, New-Orleans:

Tell Lieut. CALDWELL to arrest Capt. BRUSHWOOD, assume command of the cutter, (the *McClelland*) and obey the order I gave through you. If Capt. BRUSHWOOD, after arrest, und

robels and pirates, it says, will be likely to leave the city abruptly.

By a vote of 44 to 82, the Mississippi State Convention declared that the reconstruction of the Union of the United States of America is impracticable and unadvisable, and that hereafter Mississippi ought to confederate only with States having similar domestic institutions to her own. It was also resolved by a vote of 67 to 13 that it is not the purpose or policy of the people of the State of Mississippi to reopen the African Slave-trade.

The fact that O. H. BERRYMAN, Lieutenant Commanding the United States steamer *Wyandotte*, should stoop to defend himself from an attack made upon him by the Pensacola *Observer*, would be sufficient to bring his patriotism into question, but the following paragraph from the letter which he addressed to the editors of that sheet shows how long he should be continued in command of his vessel. He says:

"My 'orders' from the *proper* authority of a Government I have loved and served as faithfully as I could, *I still respect*, and when that Government shall be dissolved by the decision of my great and noble State, I hope to prove myself worthy of holding a commission, even under a 'Southern Confederacy.'"

The *Maine Farmer* says that a letter was received on Jan. 26, from a shipmaster in Charleston, by his owners in Augusta, stating that the British Consul at that port has received instructions from his Government to recognize and countersign all clearance papers issued by the South Carolina authorities. English vessels are loading at Charleston and proceeding to sea, in entire disregard of the revenue laws of the United States.

Mr. J. B. ROGERS, a prominent conservative politician of Nashville, Tenn., visited Mr. LINCOLN on Jan. 29, and urged him to give some explicit guarantee of Southern rights which Union men might use in resisting the Disunionists. It is said that in the course of the conversation, Mr. LINCOLN convinced him that any public concessions at present would be dishonorable and demoralizing in their effect. JOHN TODD EDGAR, Esq., another prominent politician of Tennessee, also called on Mr. LINCOLN on the same day, bearing a letter from Hon. JNO. BELL. The purport of the document has not transpired.

H. HENRY BAXTER, Adjutant and Inspector-General of Vermont, has issued a General Order, calling on the commanding officers of each company of uniformed militia to ascertain at once whether any men in their commands are unable or indisposed to respond to the orders of the Commander-in-Chief, made upon any requisition of the President of the United States, to aid in the maintenance of the laws and the peace of the Union, that they may be discharged and their places filled by men ready for any public exigency which may arise.

Gov. WASHBURN, of Maine, writes to Mr. F. T. SULLY that whoever may have been wrong in the past, our first and great duty in this emergency is, without doubt, to uphold the Government and preserve the Union. The people of Maine, he says, of all parties, with exceptions relatively less numerous than in the persons of the cowboys and traitors of the Revolution, were the exceptions to the rule in that day, are for maintaining the Government and enforcing the laws. They are true, brave and patriotic. They all love their country and their whole country. And they will never assent that its Government shall be subverted either directly and by violence, or indirectly and by a practical admission that its continuance is dependent upon terms and conditions not found in the Constitution.

Right Rev. ALEXANDER GREGG, Bishop of the Diocese of Texas, has issued a pastoral letter, calling on the members of his diocese not to forget their duty as Christians in discharging their responsibility as citizens.

In a message sent to the State Legislature, on the 26th of January, Gov. PICKENS stated that all possible exertions have been made to put the sea-coast in a good state of defence. The guns required for the different ports are being sent forward with all possible dispatch, and arms have been put in the hands of cavalry companies formed in the parishes bordering the sea-coast, so as to enable them to make an efficient police and give protection from any attempt at invasion. It is not intended to call out these companies under any general organization of troops, but leave them as a local defence to the different parishes.

"Inauguration first, adjustment afterwards," is the sentiment which Gov. CHASE, of Ohio, expresses in a letter to an intimate friend in Philadelphia.

There was in the Branch Mint at New-Orleans, on Jan. 1, $389,267 46, and in that at Dahlonega, Ga., $27,950 03. At the same date there was on deposit in New-Orleans, $184,284; at Charleston, $38,894; at Savannah, Ga., $18,879; at Mobile, $61,089; at Tallahassee, $2,805, and at Galveston, $12,370—making a total of $319,321, which the Secessionists may appropriate if they choose. No statement has yet been made of the sum drawn out on Government drafts since Jan. 1; possibly the amount given above may have been materially reduced.

A Republican Union meeting was held in Chicago, a few days since, at which the following model letters were read:

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25, 1861.

True patriots will sacrifice themselves; but never surrender their principles.

J. F. FARNSWORTH.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22, 1861.

DEAR SIR: Your patriotic letter of Jan. 18 is received. I have faith that our glorious free Government will outlive all its enemies.

Yours respectfully, PRESTON KING.

Gov. DENNISON, of Ohio, has received the following dispatches regarding the probable action of the different States in sending delegates to the Conference at Washington:

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 26, 1861.

Gov. WM. DENNISON: I think Commissioners will be appointed. The time must, of necessity, be delayed. E. D. MORGAN.

HARRISBURGH, Penn., Jan. 26, 1861.

Gov. DENNISON: The Virginia resolutions will be laid before our Legislature on Monday. I cannot determine until Tuesday or Wednesday. I will telegraph you. There are strong reasons why we should appoint in Pennsylvania. A. G. CURTIN.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 26, 1861.

Gov. WM. DENNISON: We have not appointed nor decided to appoint. I say postpone till after the inauguration. JOHN A. ANDREW.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 26, 1861.

Gov. W. DENNISON: I think Indiana will appoint. We are anxious to postpone the Convention till after the 13th February, and, if possible, until after the inauguration. O. P. MORTON.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill, Jan. 26, 1861.

HON. W. DENNISON: Not decided. Not inclined to appoint Commissioners at present. RICHARD YATES.

The Augusta (Geo.) *Chronicle* is evidently apprehensive that the Montgomery Convention may try to do a little too much. It tries to reason itself into the belief that it will only organise a Provisional Government for self-defence, but for fear that it may go further the *Chronicle* warns delegates that no Constitution which they may frame will be binding on the people. It says further that unless they can have less intolerance and vindictiveness of party spirit, more patriotism and conciliation, less demagogueism, more capacity and honesty in the public councils, less pandering to the caprices of the hour, and *more nerve* to do right, than we have witnessed for the last twenty years, we seriously fear that, under whatever arrangement, self-government is rapidly drifting to destruction—Republican liberty swiftly hastening to its self-made grave.

Can it be that, in spite of the earnest appeals of Ex-Lieut. HAMILTON, naval officers do not resign their positions with sufficient alacrity? The *Mercury* attempts to enlighten them as to their duty by a labored argument, of which this is the gist: Every officer in this Government became such only because he was a citizen of his State. It was her patronage and her power which gave him his office. To hold on to it, and to use it, at the bidding and in the employment of a Government which she has cast off, to invade or oppress her, is an act of hideous moral delinquency, ingratitude, dishonor and treachery—a crime striking at the root of society itself. Undoubtedly this argument will prove irresistible.

Hon. JAMES D. TRADEWELL is impatient and indignant and he gives vent to his feelings in an energetic article published in the *Southern Guardian* of Columbia, S. C. He wants to know how long South Carolina is to be kept begging for her rights and honor at the foot of "an insolent and alien government, which she has repudiated forever?" As for her independence, while Fort Sumter remains garrisoned by Federal soldiers, it is all "a miserable mockery and delusion." She is in "vile, dishonorable subjection," and her people know it, and feel it, to their utter shame and confusion; and whatever deceptions politicians may be attempting to weave about the popular heart, the people of her sister States of the South, sympathize with her, and kindle with mortal wrath at her forced and fraudulent humiliation. Mr. TRADWELL is amazed that Col. HAYNE should consent to remain at Washington, "that place of political villanies, usurpations, frauds, hypocricies," as he laconically styles it, and urges that he be immediately recalled, "and Fort Sumter assaulted and captured, or the confession of our impotence and helpless vassalage at once be made to the world." Mr. TRADEWELL further says that South Carolina "ought to assert, *must* assert, her own independence, and seal it *first*, if necessary, with her own blood, before she can accept the blood of the gallant people of her sisters to maintain it." In making an accurate estimate of Mr. TRADEWELL'S valor, it must be remembered, that he is writing at Columbus, while Major ANDERSON is in Fort Sumter, a post in Charleston harbor.

We find the following dispatch among the proceedings of the State Convention of Mississippi on the 22d inst.:

CHARLESTON, Saturday, Jan. 19, 1861.

To Hon. A. Burt Jackson:

Judge MAGRATH and myself have sent four telegraphs to you. Please urge Mississippi to send delegates to the Montgomery meeting of States, at as early a day as possible—say 4th of February—to form immediately a strong Provisional Government. It is the only thing to prevent war, and let the Convention elect immediately a Commander-in-Chief for the seceding States. You may as well return, at least as far as Montgomery. F. W. PICKENS.

Some gentlemen in Baltimore sent a circular to Gov. ELLIS, of North Carolina, asking him what amount of aid he could consistently recommend that State to give to the project of direct steam communication between Chesapeake Bay and Europe. Gov. ELLIS replies that one of the representatives of Baltimore, in Congress, helped elect Speaker PENNINGTON, while the New-York City delegates voted against him. Between the two ports, he thinks this argument favors the latter.

The issue of the recent fugitive slave case at Cleveland, O., has caused a stampede among the negroes there and in Toledo. They have left for Canada in large numbers.

Hon. B. F. JUNKIN has issued an address to the people of the Sixteenth Congressional District of Pennsylvania. He exposes the designs of the Disunionists; declares that he cannot vote for the Crittenden Compromise because it recognizes Slavery as already existing in the territory to be hereafter acquired, and that he will only consent to negotiate with the Border States, for they are not in rebellion against the Government. Mr. JUNKIN says explicitly that it will be the policy of the Northern States to extend a protectorate over Mexico in case of a dissolution of the Union.

FROM CANADA.

Canadian Views on Secession.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

QUEBEC, Thursday, Jan. 30, 1861.

It is very amusing to us to read the rigmarole of the New-York *Herald* about the annexation of Canada to the States. We are represented as willing to cast in our lot with that of the proposed union of Free States, and the *Herald* talks its usual spread-eagleism about a country that shall stretch from Mason and Dixon's line to the North Pole, and from Vancouver to Labrador. Allow your correspondent to tell the facts. Secession, if ever it becomes a recognized fact, will be the death-blow to the hopes of those Americans who thought to see the Stars and Stripes floating over all this Northern Continent. It will destroy the national idea—it will show the patriotism of latter-day Americans to have been a sham,—all their talk about grand international principles to have been mere buncombe, uttered in the interest not of Liberty, but of trade alone. The feelings of Lower Canadians are intensely national; save in the extreme West, the feelings of Upper Canadians correspond. Can any reflecting person think that such sentiments will be weakened by the consummation of that destructive process now going on in the States? Does any one imagine that the spectacle of a Republic unable to govern itself will disgust Canada with monarchical principles, and make her forget all the associations which cluster around her symbolical beaver and maple? No, a thousand times no. As long as the United States are one country, overshadowing Mexico, overhanging Canada, pointing out the directions on which the trade of the continent shall flow, ever expanding and never surrendering an inch of territory, the terror of European despots, the rallying-point of the hopes of the oppressed, so long is it possible that Canada might be one day abandoned by her big neighbor; but that day when Britain acknowledges a distinct North and a separate South; when the bundle of sticks is divided; when the visions which enveloped the continent in the folds of one flag are dissipated; when no artificial barriers shall block up the St. Lawrence against the West and Southwest; when European Princes write Ichabod on the standard of the once great Republic; when liberty is replaced by military dictatorships; that very day Canada will spring forward many steps towards an independent existence, and become, more than she is now, the nucleus of a great country, with other institutions than those which have failed when tried by you.

What the limits of that country would be, it is not so easy to determine. It might embrace all the existing British Colonies, or only some of them. It might take in Maine, and parts of New-Hampshire and Vermont. But New-York? No; for then Canada would be like Piedmont, the absorbed, instead of the absorbing country—and she could never consent to that.

That Canada would profit, in a national point of view, from the permanent disruption of the States, is certain. That she would suffer, financially and commercially, for a time, is no less likely. Therefore the opinions of men on the American crisis are divided. Some hail with pleasure, other with sorrow, the news of each succeeding secession ordinance. For my own part, I hope, even against hope, that the cause the TIMES has so ably espoused may be eventually triumphant.

THE MAURITIUS.

Some Interesting facts about the Island—Its Immense Sugar Crop—Capture of a Slaver—Cruise of the Dacotah.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

UNITED STATES SHIP DACOTAH, POINT DE GALLE, Island of Ceylon, Dec. 5, 1860.

I write to you from the quaint old town of Galle Ceylon, the coal depôt of the East India Company. Our stay is limited to the time needed for repairs and to coal-ship. We will then proceed to Penang, thence to Hong-Kong, via Singapore.

We sailed from Port Louis, Mauritius, on the 22d ult., leaving the harbor crowded with vessels shipping off the year's produce, consisting of 260,000,000 pounds of sugar. It is almost inconceivable to realize the idea, that so small an island should yield such a large crop. When we consider that the production of the soil, is not its only resources, we can understand the great care that Great Britain takes of her pearl of the Indian Ocean."

The prevailing opinion in Mauritius was, that the French forces in China, will, after adjusting the existing difficulties, proceed to Bourbon, where arrangements are in progress for the equipment or an expedition for the subjugation of Madagascar. No doubt the Emperor again has outgeneraled old PALMERSTON, and by possessing Madagascar, he will keep England in constant alarm for the safety of the colonies.

The facilities which Mauritius affords for repairing and provisioning a fleet, and the loss suffered by the commerce of India, during the last war, induced Great Britain, in 1810, to fit out a formidable expedition to capture it. Mauritius then formed the connecting link between the Cape and the Indian colonies. In a military, as well as a commercial, point of view, its position is most important. For the colonies connected, England commands the sea, and can, at short notice, concentrate a large force upon a given point. France, in occupying Madagascar, severs this link, menaces both the Cape Colony and Mauritius, where the anti-British feeling predominates. England, foreseeing the gathering storm, has selected the harbor of Mahebourg, (Mauritius), for the site of a military post. Admiral KEPPEL and Governor STEPHENSON had, during last October, visited, and reported in favor of the locality.

I have said the soil of Mauritius is not its only wealth. A large revenue is derived from the repairs of vessels. No less than three dry docks are in constant operation. The island of Mauritius is situated in the hurricane regions, so that the distressed vessels of all nations put into Port Louis to refit. The dock, lately constructed in Simon's Bay, will deprive Mauritius of the crafts disabled off the Cape of Good Hope; but even then, Mauritius will reap from the disastrous effects of the hurricanes. Five American vessels were repaired in Port Louis during the year 1858; and seven during 1859. On the 22d ult. the following American vessels were there, refitting: A whaler; ship *Western Ocean*, SIMONS, Philadelphia; ship *Waban*, HARBRIDGE. The latter ship will be sold, as the refitting would cost more than her actual value. The *Western Ocean* was bound to Calcutta; her cargo of salt was one-third damaged.

The slaver *Manuelita*, alias *Sunny South*, of Boston, was in port, a prize to H. M. steamer. Her model is beautiful, and her great speed attracted Admiral KEPPEL'S notice. He purchased her for Government purposes. *On dit*, that, after using the *Sunny South* as a cruiser, the Admiral intends to send her to England, that the naval architects may have a superior model to copy from. The *Manuelita* had over 700 slaves when captured. She showed Mexican colors.

The United States steamship *Dacotah* made the passage from Mauritius to Ceylon in eleven days. This is considered a good trip. The *Dacotah* will answer as a dispatch-boat, but she is totally unfit for a man-of-war. Her constant rolling disables her battery.

So much for gun-boats.

Your obedient servant LEVANT.

CITY AND COUNTY AFFAIRS.

THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

THE PRESIDENT ELECT NOT TO BE OFFICIALLY RECEIVED—MORE INVESTIGATIONS—THE CENTRAL PARK FUND—THE TAX LEVY—THE MAYOR SNUBBED.

A resolution authorizing the appointment of a Committee of three from each Board to wait upon and tender to the President elect an invitation to visit this City, and to extend its hospitalities to him, was, after the taking of several votes as to laying on the table, referring, &c., laid on the table and made the special order for the next meeting.

Mr. FROMENT offered a preamble and resolution calling upon the Corporation Counsel to report whether the appointment by the Mayor of an arbitrator in the matter of the claim of Messrs. Jaycox and Baldwin for the contract for constructing the gate-houses at the new Reservoir was legal or not, and whether the award of the arbitrator in favor of the claimants for $67,000 was legally binding upon the City. The resolution was unanimously adopted. The sum of $360 was appropriated for the purchase of a casemate gun for Company D, of the Sixty-ninth Regiment.

A report from the Committee on Finance, in favor of authorizing the Comptroller to advertise for proposals for a further loan of $250,000, on behalf of the Central Park, met with strong opposition from Alderman BRADY, who came down vehemently against the Park as a swindle, and the Commissioners as a close corporation who managed matters to suit themselves. The Alderman complained that the money heretofore appropriated was improperly, foolishly, and extravagantly expended, and that while the Board was called upon each month to vote money for this Park, if a member went there and asked for the appointment of a laborer, it was the hardest thing in the world to procure the place.

Alderman DAYTON was in favor of a reference back to the Committee, for the purpose of a full and thorough investigation.

Alderman FROMENT took partually the same ground, and thought it was quite time for the Common Council to learn definitely when the expense for this Park was to cease. It had already cost six millions of dollars, and how much more the City would be called on to pay, was known only to the Commission.

Alderman BRADY repeated his denunciation of the manner in which the Commission conducted their business, and charged, that while they ground down the laborers to the lowest notch, they paid more for the materials than they were really worth, and this he was prepared to prove.

Alderman TUOMEY thought from what had been said, and what he had learned from outside sources, that it was the duty of the Common Council to investigate the manner in which this "close Corporation" was conducted, to enlighten the Legislature as to their proceedings, and to call officially for some change if it should be found necessary.

Alderman DAYTON warmly upheld the report, as being strictly in conformity with the requirements of the act organizing the Commission, and insisted that the Common Council were restricted to the appropriation of the amounts called for, provided they did not exceed the sums which the act entitles them to use each year. The Legislature had, through a Committee investigated the management of the Commission, and had given their sanction to it, and pronounced that it was conducted honorably and economically.

Alderman BRADY repeated his allegations against the Commission, and charged distinctly that it was the most corrupt body ever organized in this City, and he defied them to give an investigation. The report was finally laid over.

The tax-levy as submitted by the Comptroller, was reported on, but under the rules was laid over and ordered printed. The Committee report an increase of $150,000 for Belgian pavement, $50,000 for donations, and $45,000 for roads and avenues, $9,500 for sewers cleaning, &c., $10,000 for a lot and house for Hook and Ladder Company No. 8, $10,000 for the improvement of Hamilton-square, $23,000 for iron railing around Madison-square, $10,000 for Northwestern Dispensary new building, making a total increase of $262,000. The Committee also report adverse to the appropriation of $20,000, the estimated cost of advertising "papers pending before His Honor the Mayor."

The Board adjourned until Thursday.

THE BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

RECEPTION OF THE PRESIDENT ELECT—THE STEAM FIRE-ENGINES, &C.

At the regular meeting of the Board yesterday, Mr. JONES offered a resolution directing the Counsel to the Corporation to take the necessary steps to have Worth-street opened on a straight line with the proposed widening of the street, from Baxter-street to Chatham-square. Referred to the Committee on Streets.

A resolution directing the Street Commissioner to advertise for proposals for building a steam fire-engine for the use of Engine Company No. 33, and to direct the same officer to purchase a steam fire-engine for the use of Hose Company No. 52—the latter to be located in the Harlem Fire District—was referred to the Committee on Fire Department.

A resolution tendering the hospitalities of the City to Hon. Abraham Lincoln, President elect, was adopted, and sent to the Board of Aldermen for concurrence.

A resolution directing the Comptroller to purahase a lot of ground for the use of Engine Company No. 39, at an expense not to exceed $3,500, the same to be within the boundary of Twenty-eighth and Thirty-fourth streets, and Eighth and Ninth avenues, was referred to the Committee on Fire Department.

Resolutions directing the Street Commissioner to report to the Board what action has been taken to regulate and pave New Chambers-street, from Chatham to Pearl-street; and directing the Superintendent of Police to report to the Corporation Attorney alviolations of the City Ordinances by the various Rail road Companies, were adopted.

A resolution directing the Hudson River Railroad Company to remove the turn-out switches between Reade and Duane streets, and not to allow their cars to be loaded and unloaded, or stand in the streets, was referred to Committee on Railroads.

The Board then adjourned.

ESTIMATES FOR TRAP PAVEMENT.

$1,024,139 REQUIRED.

In the Communication from the Croton Aqueduct Board to the Comptroller the following very formidable list of streets and avenues is given, in which the Common Council have ordered Trap Block Pavement, showing the proportions of the expense, to be borne by the City at large:

Third-av., from 56th-st., two-thirds	$36,278
Thirty-first st., from 6th to 7th-av., one-third	2,734
Second-av. from 48th to 61st-st. one-half	16,866
Fifty-third-st. from 2d-av., 3d-av., one-half	2,310
Hudson-st. from Canal to 8th-av., two-thirds	24,624
Bleecker-st. from Broadway to 8th-av., all	29,260
Third-av., from Bowery to 44th-st., two thirds	140,366
Washington-st. from Liberty to Spring, one-half	18,920
Canal-st., from Centre to West, two-thirds	44,044
Centre-st. from Chambers to Broome, all	31,242
South-st., from Whitehall to Corlears, all	140,250
Fiftieth-st. from 2d to 3d-av., one-third	1,419
Twenty-third-st. from 3d-av. to Hudson-river, all	73,480
Twenty-third-st. 3d-av. to East-river, all	34,490
Twentieth-st. from Broadway to 5th-av., one-half	1,144
Thirty-second-st. from 2d to 3d avs., two-thirds	2,743
Thirty-eighth-st. from 4th to 5th avs., two thirds	15,892
Fourth-av. from 17th to 32d-st., one-third	17,243
Reade-st. from B'way to City Hall-pl., two-thirds	4,470
Eighth-st. from Broadway to 6th-av., all	14,630
Forty third-st. from 9 to 10th avs., one-half	1,803
Ninth st. from Broadway to 6th-av., all	14,630
Rutherford-pl., from 16th-st. to 17th-st., one-half	325
Thirty-sixth-st. from Park to Lexington-av., half	1,530
Forty-third-st., from B'way to 6th-av., one-half	2,540
Twenty-sixth-st., from 6th to Madison-avs., half	4 110
Fourteenth st. from Union-sq. to 9th-av., all	36,960
Thirty-first-st. from 5th to Madison-av., one-half	1,515
Twenty-ninth-st., f'm 5th-av. to B'way, two-thirds	1,684
Broome-st. from Broadway to Bowery, all	13,426
Second-av. from Houston to 34th-st., two-thirds	52,800
Total	$774,139

To this should be added, for pavements which may hereafter be ordered by the Common Council, prior to the close of this year and during the year 1861 250,000

Grand Total $1,024,139

The Croton Board communicate as follows in relation to the matter:

"It will be seen, on examination of the detailed statements furnished by the Water Purveyor, that there is required, under the head of Trap-block Pavements, to meet the proportion of the expense thereof which is to be borne by the City, on works now ordered by the Common Council, the sum of $774,139. To this, of course, should be added an amount sufficient to provide for works which may be hereafter ordered, as work also to be done during the coming year. This supplementary amount, dependent entirely on the action of the Common Council, is only a matter of conjecture; it is estimated at $250,000. This may, however, from certain reasons, vary very materially from what will actually be required. No fixed rule appears to govern the Common Council in determining the ratio of expense which would be equitable in improvements of this character, for the City to assume. In some cases, the improvements are to be carried into effect entirely at local expense; in others, the City assumes one-half, one-third, two-thirds, and, in some important cases, the whole expense. As the total amount required under this head—$1,024,139—will, if inserted in the tax levy, add very materially to the total amount of taxes, it is respectfully suggested, for your consideration, whether it is advisable to make application to the Legislature for authority to create a fund, by the issue of bonds, the same to be applied, exclusively, to the construction of trap-block pavaments, where ordered at City expense. These bonds being made redeemable at definite periods, a sufficient fund might be obtained to enable a certain amount of improvements of this character to be annually made, without increasing, to much extent, our annual taxation."

Referring to the suggestion of the Croton Board, the Comptroller says:

"In relation to the construction of Belgian or Trap-block pavements, the Comptroller does not concur in the suggestion of the Croton Aqueduct Board, that the Corporation should borrow money for that purpose. Assuming that this kind of pavement will always be preferred and used, the growth of the City will necessitate a continual expenditure therefor, and in case any portion of the expense of the work done now is postponed until a future period it will add to the burdens then to be borne."

The following sums have been appropriated annually for the payment of the City's proportion of the expense of laying Trap pavement:

1855	$165,000	1857	$50,000
1858	234,000	1859	100,000
1860	250,000		

Of the appropriations made prior to 1860, there remained unexpended on Dec. 31, 1859, a balance of $169,324 05

Appropriation for 1860 ..... 250,000 00

Total $319,324 05

There was expended in 1860 ..... $217,165 65

Balance unexpended Dec. 31, 1860 ..... $202,158 40

In addition to the above the Comptroller recommends that an appropriation shall be made for 1861, of $350,000 00

Making the total amount available for 1861 ..... $552,158 40

THE TAX-LEVY AND THE MAYOR.

A VETO EXPECTED.

The regular meeting of the Board of Supervisors will be held to-day, and up to the present writing no official communication has been received from the Mayor as to the fate of the County tax-levy, which has now been before him since Wednesday of last week. It is surmised by some, and openly asserted by many, that he will exercise the prerogative conferred on him by the Charter, and interpose his veto, and for two potential reasons—first, the ordinance as submitted by the Comptroller, and adopted by the Board, contains no provision for the payment of the claims presented on account of the new Harlem Bridge; second, because the ordinance does contain an appropriation to meet the additional expense to be met by reason of the passage of an ordinande increasing the Police force, and which was met by a veto from the Mayor. As, however, the veto messages have been invariably and unanimously overruled, the presumption is fair that the forthcoming message will share the common fate, and the only damage inflicted will be the delay of the ten days before the subject can be brought up for reconsideration.

RECEIPT OF TAXES.

On the 1st of February the receipts of taxes for 1860 amounted to $8,038,194 75, leaving uncollected on the levy of that year $1,696,170 72—exclusive of interes—making a much larger average than remained on the levy of 1859.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....FEB. 4.

$1,000 U. S. 5s, '74 Cou.	92	175	Hudson River R.	41
11,500 Treas. 12 3/4c. Notes.	101 1/4	25	do	b30 41 1/4
3,000 do	101 1/4	150	do	40 1/2
5,000 Treas. 10 3/4c. Notes.	99 3/4	200	do	40 3/4
3,000 Treas. 10 3/4c. Notes.	100	100	do	b30 40
19,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90.	67	15	Harlem R. Pref.	35 1/2
13,000 do	67 1/2	50	do	35
5,000 Virginia St. 6s	72	100	do	34 1/2
10,000 Missouri State 6s	64 1/2	50	do	34
12,000 do	64	20	Del., L. & W. R.	80
9,000 N. Caro's 6s. 6s.	76	50	do	80 1/2
2 000 Calif'a St. 7s	86	100	Mich. Cen. R.	50 3/4
3,000 Br'k'n C. W'r L.	100	260	do	49 1/2
5,000 N. Y. Cen 6s	97	10	do	49 3/4
1,000 Erie R. 1st M. B.	103	555	Mich. S. & N. I. R.	13
2 000 do	102	100	do	12 3/4
10,000 Erie R. 3d M. B. '83	86	50	M. S. & N. I. G. S.	29
3,000 Bud. Riv. 3d M. B.	85	50	do	28
1,000 La Cr. & Mil. L. G. B.	17	300	do	27 1/2
1,000 Ch. & N. W. 2d m.	16	100	Ill. Central R. Scrip.	69
1,000 C. B & Q. R 8 P. B.	93	500	do	69 1/2
25 Phœnix Bank	97	450	do	s30 69
13 Bank of Commerce	91	350	Galena & Chi. R.	66 1/2
10 Imp. & Traders Bk.	100	285	do	66 3/4
8 Park Bank	106	10	Clev. & Toledo R.	28 1/2
50 Canton Company	14 1/2	1900	do	27 1/2
150 Pac. Mail S. Co.	80 1/2	200	do	s10 28
400 do	81	650	do	28
50 do	s30 80 1/2	100	Chi. & R'k Island R	53 1/4
825 N. Y. Central R.	77	50	do	b30 53
300 do	s30 76 1/2	925	do	53
160 do	s25 76 3/4	35	do	53 1/2
50 Erie Railroad	32	650	do	53 3/4
50 do	31	100	do	s10 53 1/4
100 do	30 1/2	10	Chi., Bur. & Q. R.	67
50 do	b30 31 1/2	145	do	66
650 do	30	50	do	b30 66
200 Reading R.	39	50	do	65

SECOND BOARD.

$10,000 U. S. 5s, '71, Cou	88	25	Hudson River R.	40 1/2
5,500 Treas. 12 3/4c. Notes.	101 1/2	50	do	40 1/4
5,000 do	101 1/2	100	do	b30 40 1/4
2 000 California St. 7s	86	50	do	40 3/4
2 000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90.	67 1/2	200	Reading Railroad	38 1/2
2,000 Mich. Cen 8 P. c. 1st Mt. S'nkg Fd Con. B	96 3/4	200	do	b30 39 1/4
1,000 do	97	100	Michigan Cen R.	s10 49 3/4
1 American Ex. Bk.	90	100	do	b30 50 3/4
100 Harlem Railroad	14 1/2	50	Ill. Cent. R. Scrip.	70 1/2
100 do	14	50	do	s30 68 3/4
150 Harlem R. Pre'd.	35	200	Mich. So. & N. I. R.	13
100 do	b30 36 1/4	400	Mich. So. & N. I. G. S.	28
100 N. Y. Cen. R.	opg 76 1/2	100	Gal. & Chic. R.	s30 66 1/4
50 do	s60 76	100	do	s10 66 3/4
300 do	s30 76 1/4	100	do	b30 67 1/4
350 do	p. & c. 76 3/4	50	do	67
100 do	opg 76 1/2	200	do	66 1/2
150 do	s30 76 1/2	560	Clev. & Tol. R.	28 1/4
150 Chic. & R. I. R.	53 1/2	50	do	28 1/2
250 do	53 1/4	300	do	29
50 do	s30 53	125	Chi. Bur. & Quin. R	66

MONDAY, Feb. 4—P. M.

The Weekly Averages of the Banks of the City of New-York, on Saturday, Feb. 2, 1861, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous exhibit of Jan. 26:

Decrease in Loans	$2,027,229
Increase in Specie	2,085,568
Increase in Circulation	170.078
Increase in Undrawn Deposits	493,697

Including the Clearing-house operations of the week, which show the inter-exchanges between the Banks, and including, also, the Sub-Treasury statement of Saturday, the following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit, and also with the movement this time last season:

	Feb. 1, 1860.	Feb. 2, 1861.	Jan. 26, 1861.
Capital	$69,433,000	$69,607,000	$69,158,000
Loans	124,091,962	121,907,924	123,935,153
Specie	19,924,301	31,054,509	28,968,941
Circulation	8,174,450	8,099,376	7,929,298
Gross Deposits	99,476,430	108,236,164	107,897,668
Exchanged	21,898,736	20,356,421	20,511,822
Undrawn	77,577,694	87,879,743	87,386,046
In Sub-Treas'ry.	9,010,569	4,138,332	5,751,298

The Bank return reflects the curtailment of general trade through the involuntary decrease at Bank of the Discount line. With a gain of over two millions in Bullion, the employment of Money on approved mercantile security falls off two millions during the same week. As matters now stand, we could better afford to do with less Bullion, by five or even ten millions, if the exchange would contribute to the volume of actual trade. The look of the markets, to-day, is less favorable to improvement in the latter than at the close of last week. There is less political confidence to begin the week with, and less trade demand for Bills on Europe, which are falling again to a point which may draw further sums of Gold from England, to the prejudice of business in that country, without the slightest help to us. Some considerable sales on London to the Banking houses have been made at 106@106¼ for Bank names and 105@105¼ for good Merchant bills. The rates are also weak on Paris. f.5.35@f.5.32½. The employment of Money among the Brokers is rather dull at call at 6@7 P cent. In Discounts, the difficulty in obtaining good selections of paper renders the quotation quite wide and irregular, 7 P cent. being accepted on the Street, as at Bank, on very choice double-name bills. Below this class, the terms range for fair names 8@10 P cent.

The eagerness to sell the Stock Market down on political troubles at home and the last news from abroad, was renewed this morning, and a further heavy decline from Saturday's prices was established at the early Board, amounting, on the State list and most of the Railway shares, to an average of 2½ P cent. Among the latter, New-York Central was a prominent exception to the general weakness. The opening sales were about ½ P cent. lower than the market on Saturday, and although a few intermediate sales were made at a further concession, the price at the Second Board closed 77½ P cent., or about as well as at the Second Board on Saturday, and rather better than the Street sales at the close of that day. There was a slight improved feeling generally in the afternoon. The hopes hitherto resting on the early settlement of our political troubles have by no means been given over, but the deep anxiety on the subject to-day is painfully manifest in the low figures accepted for several of the State securities and the additional decline in the Federal Stocks and in Treasury paper. The latter fell to 10½ P cect. P annum interest, the lowest credit since early in January, and worse by ½ P cent. P annum than ten days or a fortnight ago. The Coupon Fives of 1874 sold at 92 P cent., and the recent loan of 1871 at 88 P cent.

Late in the afternoon there was a very considerable improvement in the speculative temper of the Street, and nearly all the bidding on the Railway list was advanced about 1 P cent. from the last printed sales at the Second Board. There was a strong demand for Central and for several of the Western shares which had fallen in the morning to low figures. The following were about the closing quotations:

Central	77 1/2	Michigan Central	51
Erie	30 3/4	Rock Island	54
Toledo	30	Illinois Central	70 1/2
Galena	67 1/2	Michigan Southern	13 3/4
Hudson	40 3/4	M. Guaranteed	29
Reading	40	Burlington	66

The following are the latest mail quotations for Exchange on New-York, received by Mr. J. T VAN VLECK, No. 4 Broad-street, one door from Wall-street:

		Premium.
Feb. 2.	Philadelphia	1-10@ 1/2
Feb. 2.	Baltimore	1 @ 1 1/4
Feb. 2.	Boston	Par @ 1/4
Feb. 2.	Lancaster	1/4@ 2
Jan. 31.	Chicago, Ill	4 1/2@ 5
Feb. 2.	Washington	1 3/4@ 1 3/4
Feb. 2.	Pittsburgh	2 1/4@ 2 3/4
Jan. 31.	Cincinnati	3/4@ 1
Jan. 30.	New-Albany, Ind.	1 3/4@ 2
Jan. 28.	Glasgow, Mo.	5 1/4@ 5 3/4
Feb. 1.	Williamsport, Pa	2 @ 2 1/2
Jan. 30.	Knoxville, Ill.	7 @ 8
Jan. 31.	Raleigh, N. C.	6 @ 7
Feb. 1.	Toronto	3/4@ 1
Feb. 1.	Montreal	3/4@ 1
Jan. 30.	Selma, Ala.	3 @ 4
Jan. 29.	Beaver Dam, Wis.	5 3/4@ 6
Jan. 30.	Chillicothe, Ohio	1 1/4@ 1 1/2
Jan. 31.	Bellefontaine, Ohio	1 1/2@ 1 3/4
Feb. 1.	Petersburgh	6 @ 6 1/4
Jan. 30.	St. Louis	6 @ 6 1/2
Jan. 30	Mil

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, FEB. 5, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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Amusements this Evening.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The Barber of Seville.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—The Zouaves.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—The Seven Sisters.

WINTER GARDEN—Macbeth.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—School for Scandal.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—Cool as a Cucumber—Harlequin Jack—Therese, the Orphan of Geneva.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—Lady of St. Tropez—Curiosities at all Hours.

HOOLEY & CAMPBELL'S, Niblo's Saloon—Ethiopian Entertainments.

CANTERBURY MUSIC HALL—Songs, Dances, &c.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The delegates to the Peace Convention, called at the suggestion of the Virginia Legislature, assembled at Washington yesterday, and effected a temporary organization, by the selection of Mr. J. C. Wright, of Ohio, as President, and Mr. H. E. Ward, of Maryland, as Secretary. A Committee of one from each State represented was then appointed to arrange for the permanent organization, and the Convention adjourned until to-day. A motion to allow the representatives of the Press to attend the sessions was defeated, and the Convention is to sit with closed doors. It is understood that the delegates from Virginia will demand as their *ultimatum* the "equality of the South" in all the territory which may hereafter be acquired, as well as in that which is now held by the United States, and it is intimated that she will be joined in this demand by Kentucky, Maryland and Missouri. It is expected that Ex-President Tyler, of Virginia, will be permanent President.

The Montgomery Convention assembled at noon yesterday, and effected a permanent organization. Howell Cobb, of Georgia, was elected President, and made an address setting forth the objects of the Convention, after which it adjourned until to-day.

The United States storeship *Supply*, Commander Walke, arrived yesterday from Pensacola, having on board the wives and families of the Commander, officers and others at Fort Pickens, Pensacola. She has had twenty days' passage, a portion of which was rough. The passengers and command arrived in good health. Elsewhere in the Times of this morning will be found a narrative of recent events at that place.

The matter of greatest interest in the proceedings of Congress, yesterday, was the withdrawal of the Senators from Louisiana, Messrs. Slidell and Benjamin, both of whom made speeches on the occasion. Mr. Slidell took occasion to set forth the objects and aims of the new Confederacy, which he announced was to be constructed soon, and assured the Senate that all existing treaties of the United States would be faithfully regarded, including those relative to the African Slave-trade. A just proportion of the public debt would be assumed; the fortifications and other public property which had been seized would be accounted for, and the free navigation of the Mississippi would be guaranteed to all those residing in its valley. Mr. Benjamin's speech was similar in tenor to that of Mr. Slidell. Previous to this episode, Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, offered a resolution, which was laid over, making inquiries relative to the late alleged seizure of Federal property at New-Orleans. The President's last message was debated, and speeches were made by Messrs. Clingman, of North Carolina, and Hale, of New-Hampshire. The bill to provide for a government for the Territory of Idaho, was taken up and passed, after the name had been changed from Idaho to Colorado. The House Loan bill was made the special order for to-day. In the House, Mr. McClernand, of Illinois, offered a resolution similar to that offered by Mr. Wilson in the Senate, asking for information regarding late proceedings at New-Orleans. The Deficiency bill was considered in Committee of the Whole, and the Senate's Chiriqui amendment was voted down, while the amendment to purchase the Wendell printing establishment was concurred in. The House resolved to hold evening sessions for general debate during the remainder of the week.

By the arrival at this port late last night, of the Cunard steamship *Kedar*, which left Liverpool on the 22d ult., we have advices from Europe two days later than those by the *Arabia*. The news is interesting. Lord John Russell had written a letter to the Manchester manufacturers relative to the cotton supply, in view of the political troubles in this country, in which he offered them the services of the British Consuls in ascertaining at the earliest practicable moment, the amount of the staple which could be relied on at the various sources of supply. The Danish question still bore a threatening aspect. The King of Prussia had made a speech which was regarded as warlike in its tone. The French fleet left Gaeta entirely on the 19th, and the Sardinian fleet, commanded by Admiral Persano, has taken up a position of blockade. Later news from India had reached England, but there was nothing of importance.

The Democratic Legislative Caucus assembled last evening, and after two ballots nominated Ex-Gov. Seymour as candidate for United States Senator. The contest was between the friends respectively of Mr. Spinola and himself, and the nomination was made unanimous on motion of the former.

The proceedings of the State Legislature yesterday were void of interest. In the Senate the resolution to appoint Commissioners to the Peace Convention at Washington was under consideration, but no vote had been taken on it at the time of adjournment. In the Assembly several new bills were introduced, among them one, by Mr. Angel, to preserve the freedom of speech by punishing, with fine and imprisonment, any person who shall willfully disturb any public meeting by noise, violence, or any kind of annoyance whatever.

The Board of Aldermen held their regular meeting yesterday, in the course of which matters of considerable public interest came up. A resolution to appoint a Special Committee to tender the hospitalites of the City to the President elect, was *laid over*. The Central Park came in for strong denuncistions, and a Committee of Investigation is threatened. The Tax levy was laid over. The Finance Committee refuse to appropriate the sum of $20,000 to pay for advertising "Papers pending before his Honor the Mayor."

A meeting in behalf of the Fourth Ward Reading and Coffee Room, No. 26 New-Bowery, was held, last evening, at Cooper Institute. A report representing that the enterprise is in need of funds was read, and speeches were made by Wm. Curtis Noyes, Rev. E. H. Chapin, and Orville Gardner.

A novel game of Base Ball was played yesterday on the skating-pond in the Eighth Ward, Brooklyn, between the Atlantic and Charter Oak Base Ball Clubs. Ten members of each club were selected for the match, and the game was played on skates, the prize being a silver ball. The Atlantic ten won the ball, making 37 runs, to 26 by their opponents. Some 15,000 people witnessed the game.

The motion for an order under which to examine Mr. Rarey, *de bene esse*, in the action brought by Offutt against him for a violation of the contract whereby he obtained the secret of horse-taming, was yesterday denied by Justice Barnard, sitting at Chambers of the Supreme Court. In the General Sessions Recorder Hoffman charged the Grand Jury, and advised them to make no indefinite presentments of public evils, but confine their attention to specific cases of crime brought to their notice. Several pleas of prisoners were then taken, and light sentences imposed, when the Court adjourned without transacting any further business.

The Stock Market had a further considerable fall yesterday morning, but the low prices brought in some fresh orders to buy at the afternoon Board, and before the Brokers quit the Street there was quite a rally on the market. New-York Central 77¼ ₩ cent., after selling as low as 76¼ ₩ cent. Money easy on prime securities. Exchange downward again, and sales of Bank bills at 106@106¼ on London.

An active inquiry prevailed for extra State Flour yesterday, at somewhat firmer prices. Other kinds of Flour, as well as Grain, Provisions, Coffee, Hops, Hides, Leather, Metals, Oils, Molasses, Naval Stores, Fish, and Seeds were quiet. A very moderate business was transacted in Cotton, closing with Middling Upland at 12c. ₩ lb. Sugars, Tallow, Hay, Rice and Whisky were in demand. The Freight engagements were limited.

The Great Conspiracy—What are its Plans and Purposes?

For three months events of startling magnitude have so closely followed, one upon the heels of another, that our whole time has hardly sufficed for their record. We have been too much entranced by the phenomena to study their origin or law. Astounding robberies and defalcations; the most shameless abandonment of public trusts; the treachery of civil and military officers; the surrender of the forts, armaments and munitions of war of one-half the Confederacy; the disarming of one portion of it to arm the other; the conspiracy in the Cabinet to destroy the Government, in which the facile Buchanan has been so much involved as to completely demoralize the man, and destroy all ability for prompt and independent action—events and developments so unforeseen and incredible, have occurred with such rapidity, that we could only regard them with mute wonder.

All these things, disjointed and unconnected as they seemed, were entirely consistent with each other, and were harmonious parts of a well-designed plan, of which we at the North have been the quiet and unsuspecting dupes. It is perfectly well known by those who have given attention to the subject, that for years there has been a settled determination in the Gulf States to break up the Union, from which they were thoroughly estranged. The ulterior object was the formation of a grand *Slave* Empire, to embrace the islands in the Gulf of Mexico and the territories facing it. This plan has long been the absorbing idea at the South. For a time its success seemed probable, under the auspices of Walker, but he failed from the defective qualities in his own character. At one time Gen. Quitman was near heading a foray upon Cuba. The failure of the feeble expeditions sent out both to Cuba and Central America, served only to excite and consolidate the sentiment on which they were based, and to turn attention in another direction, from which adequate means might be obtained for expeditions fitted out on a much more imposing scale. The first step of the conspirators, consequently, was to seize upon *our own* Government, and either compel it to abet their ends, or to plunder it to an extent that would disarm the Northern, and arm the Southern States, and supply all the means not only for defensive, but aggressive warfare. The election of the feeble and compliant Pierce was the stepping-stone to their entrance to power, which was fully secured to them by the appointment of Mr. Jefferson Davis, who for a life-time had been a determined Disunionist, as Secretary of War. This gentleman was the master-spirit of the Administration, as he is now of the present Secession movement. The composition of Mr. Pierce's cabinet did not suffer the conspirators to go further than to mature their plans.

The election of Mr. Buchanan followed, and we now know that his nomination was effected upon the express assurance of cooperation and sympathy with the extreme Southern sentiment. Cobb became Secretary of the Treasury, Floyd Secretary of War, and Thompson of the Interior. Everything in the Government was arranged to suit their designs. The President was a supple tool in their hands. So were the other Secretaries. But events clearly indicated that the power was gradually slipping from their grasp. Douglas became the inevitable candidate for the Democracy, and his election was to be defeated at all hazards. The disruption of the Democratic Party was to follow, and with it the secession of the Southern States, and the inauguration of the new Empire. The emergency of the crisis demanded energetic action. The leadership was assigned by general consent to Mr. Davis, who by virtue of his Chairmanship of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs, possessed great power, and a thorough acquaintance with all the military men and defences of the country. With an impudence which, from its daring, loses much of its baseness, the headquarters of the insurgents were transferred to *West Point*, at which Mr. Davis spent the Summer months as Chairman of a Committee of Examination of this post. In pursuance of the programme laid down, Mr. Floyd commenced the transfer of arms and munitions from North to South, which were placed in exposed positions where they could be readily seized. The forts were purposely left ungarrisoned and defenceless. To supply such means as the official relations of Mr. Floyd did not allow him to steal, he commenced the issue, on a vast scale, of his acceptances, nominally to contractors for transporting of Government stores, which, being supposed to be obligations of Government, were eagerly purchased in the Northern States, where capital was abundant. In this way the military chest of the New Confederacy was to be, and has been, to a considerable extent, supplied.

An equally important step was a thorough manipulation of the Army, the officers of which were so disposed, that in all cases where it was possible, confederates and tools of the Secessionists were placed at points where they could readily join them, and at the appointed signal deliver over the forts and magazines in their charge. Such officers as were known to be loyal were carefully withdrawn from the places to be seized. To others in the secret, furloughs were given, which have been spent in the Southern States in drilling bands of insurgents, or in visits to Europe to purchase arms, the first shipment of which, in *rifled cannon*, has just been received at Charleston. Near the close of the session Mr. Davis succeeded in getting a bill through Congress, forbidding the Secretary of War to purchase *patented* arms, the object being to leave Government without a supply of the most approved weapons. To Mr. Cobb was assigned the *rôle* of destroying the means of supporting Government, by breaking down its credit, and leaving it powerless when the outbreak should occur. Mr. Thompson's duties were various. He was to manipulate the members of the new Confederacy, and leave the property in his department, where it could be stolen by his old associates and friends. The whole line of Southern ports were left in such a condition as would allow them to fall an easy prey to the conspirators. The President, for a long time, was the coadjutor of all their measures, of which Mr. Floyd and the South Carolina Commission have furnished abundant proof.

The schemes of the Secessionists succeeded almost to the extent of their aims. The election of Lincoln brought matters to a crisis. All the important forts in the Southern States, with the exception of Fort Monroe in Virginia, Fort Sumter at Charleston, Fort Pickens at Pensacola, Key West and Tortugas, were seized and are now in their hands. All the magazines of arms and munitions outside these forts, have been also seized. These were judiciously placed by Mr. Floyd far inland, at such places as Baton Rouge, Louisiana, and Augusta, Georgia—thus supplying ample means for placing an army of 30,000 men in the field. These very arms, stolen by Mr. Floyd, are now going into the hands of the new regiments which are being organized in the Southern States. Mississippi has just authorized the formation, we believe, of eight; Georgia and other States of several each. These arms, only a few months ago, were in Northern armories, where they now belong. While we at the North, like honest but very stupid people, foolishly supposed everything to be going on fairly and above-board, the most stupendous Conspiracy the world has ever seen has been enacted under our own noses, while we have been hugging to our breasts its very chiefs. The sacred spot of West Point has again been the scene of a plot, compared with which that attempted by Benedict Arnold sinks into insignificance. The value of arms and munitions of war stolen by Mr. Floyd, together with money raised upon his fraudulent acceptances, which, by a masterly stroke of policy, were sold North, amounts to many millions of dollars. Adding the cost of the forts surrendered, the whole amount of which our Government has been despoiled by this stupendous conspiracy, must equal $15,000,000.

What is the method and plan of all these robberies and seizures? Defence first, if necessary, and aggressions afterwards—not North, but against Mexico and the West Indies. As for secession, that long ago was a foregone conclusion. As soon as the Southern army now forming is relieved from the fear of coercion from the North, it is to be launched against Mexico. Southern imagination is fired at the prospect of reveling in the "Halls of the Montezumas." The uneasy and restless spirits that will comprise its army will brook no delay. Of this new foray, Mr. Jefferson Davis is to take the lead. The movers of it count, and not without reason, upon the effect of a brilliant dash upon the restless temper of a large population that crowd our Northern cities, who would flock in crowds to the standard of a successful military leader. It is well known that a number of retired officers and military men now in New-York, stand ready to join the new expedition at the first tap of the drum. Such is the inclination among the masses North to peace, it is felt no interference would be experienced from that quarter, should the expedition make a successful landing with an imposing force.

Such is the programme of the Gulf States, of which the Northern are soon to be the spectators, if not directly involved; and such is the scheme to which the quiet and peace-loving capitalists of the South are to be yoked. It remains to be seen whether they have the courage or strength to attempt any resistance. If not, who is to oppose any? Will the Northern? Will England? At the South, a movement toward the tropics is felt to be a necessity. More room for the slave, or a *black* Republic bordering the Gulf, instead of a white one, is inevitable. The law of population will soon bring this round, without an outlet for the redundant population of negroes, increasing in much greater ratio than the whites. The Southern people feel the coils of the anaconda about their necks, hence the intense restlessness they display; hence secession and the formation of a new Confederacy, with a vast domain, where Slavery can indefinitely expand. To compress it within narrow limits, is to provoke an explosion fatal to all who may happen to be near.

Our New Senator.

We have been hoping that the selection of Judge Harris to be United States Senator might avert, at least for the present, that "irrepressible conflict" which threatens the disruption of the Republican Party in this State. The manner in which it is greeted by the *Tribune*, however, does not confirm these hopes. Our neighbor exults in the result as indicating the complete overthrow of "Seward and Weed" influence in our State politics. It denounces with the utmost vehemence that portion of the party which opposed Mr. Greeley's nomination, as being influenced by the most corrupt and unworthy motives, and regards their failure to elect their own candidate as proof of their utter humiliation and extinction, so far as any political influence in the future is concerned.

Without any pretension to special wisdom in such matters, this course on the *Tribune's* part seems to us simply suicidal. We have very serious doubts whether the Republican Party of this State is quite strong enough to afford to expel either Mr. Seward or Mr. Weed, and still less both of them, with all their political friends and supporters, from its connection; and such an experiment seems particularly foolish just as the party is coming into power, when the Administration it has elected needs all its united and cordial support, and when failure to command such support is certain to end in its complete and disastrous ruin. No President ever entered upon the duties of his office under circumstances of such overwhelming embarrassment as those which welcome Mr. Lincoln. He needs, and has a right to demand, the hearty and zealous support of the party which elected him; and no man in its ranks, however prominent or influential he may be, has any right to sacrifice the Administration to his personal resentment or revenge.

We do not believe the great body of those Republicans in the Legislature who supported Mr. Greeley, share in the *Tribune's* view of the result of the canvass. Indeed we are inclined to think that nothing did more to prevent his nomination, than the fear that it would be converted into an occasion for prolonging personal and factious contentions, and thus contribute to the disruption of the Republican Party. The majority of the party in the Legislature and throughout the State, are at present opposed to the compromises and concessions which Mr. Weed has deemed essential to the preservation of the Union. But they are not inclined to make this difference, which in any event can be but temporary, the pretext for dividing the party into hostile factions, which shall expend in warring upon each other the strength they should bring to the support of the Administration which both contributed to bring into power. The *Tribune* will discover, in our opinion, ere long, that while the Republicans of the State appreciate fully the zeal and fervor which it brings to the advocacy of Republican principles, they are not prepared to join in its denunciations of Gov. Seward or its exultations over Mr. Weed.

We take it for granted, moreover, that our new Senator will carry nothing of this spirit with him to Washington. He doubtless owes his selection to the hostility which divided his rivals,—but he cannot count upon that for support hereafter. Unless we have entirely mistaken his character and his appreciation of his position, he will aim to unite the party in support of the Administration, for which it is responsible, rather than encourage dissensions which lower its dignity and dissipate its strength.

Italian Prospects.

The present position of the Italian movement gives a signal contradiction to the doctrine of a progressive school of historical philosophers, that events obey a general tidal movement, in which the individual element sinks into insignificance. For nothing is clearer than that the prospects of Italy are now most intimately associated with considerations of a purely individual character. Impersonated in Garibaldi and Cavour, in fact, stand confronted the two lines of policy—the revolutionary and the constitutional—on the triumph of the one or the other of which, it is no exaggeration to say, turns the whole cast of Italian affairs. It has been happily so ordered that, during the wonderful drama of national regeneration which has now run through two years, these two elements, so destructive apart, so omnipotent united, have been directed to a common end; and the union has been crowned by achievements that beggar fable. But the inherent antagonism of these methods of action, brought out into sharp relief on the question of Venetia, threatens, not indeed to frustrate the Italian movement, (for that has deeper holdings than any personal influence,) but to dissipate, in scattering and unsure attempts, forces which should be concentrated on bringing to completeness the work so gloriously begun.

Garibaldi, with the spirit of initiative that characterizes him, on retiring to Caprera, fixed the 1st of March as the time at which he would be ready to take the field for the redemption of Venice, and he gave his five hundred thousand Italians *rendezvous* for that date. With what intensity his ardent and audacious nature still burns to follow up the sacred cause, is very manifest from all the recent letters of his that have come to light. "If you really love me, which I do not doubt," he writes to his old comrades, "follow me when we shall unite to deliver our brothers of Rome and Venice. Then, contented and united, we shall constitute an Italy, one and independent, under the sceptre of the King *galant'uomo*, Victor Emanuel. Adieu! At the end of March we shall embrace each other."

Meanwhile a very different view is taken by the Cabinet over which Cavour presides. That sagacious statesman foresees that, if Garibaldi carries out his programme of taking the field in the Spring, he will force the country prematurely into an unequal war with Austria, and thus compromise the results so dearly bought during the past year. Accordingly, powerful influences are being brought to bear on Garibaldi to induce him to postpone at least any active measures. The recent mission of the Hungarian General Turr to Caprera, adding the weight of his personal influence to the counsels of the King whom Garibaldi loves, is proof of how completely pacific purposes prevail in the Sardinian Cabinet. What was the nature of the resolutions then come to has not yet transpired, though every indication—including the announcement by the latest advices of a purposed visit by Garibaldi to Constantinople—gives assurance that the Liberator bates not a jot of his high resolves. When it is added that Count Cavour has announced his intention of resigning his functions if other than a pacific policy is determined on by his Government, it becomes manifest how absolute is the antagonism between these two lines of policy, and how closely the prospects of Italy are bound up with those two powerful individual characters.

That Cavour desires an entire and perfect Italy as ardently as Garibaldi himself, is attested by the whole course of that creative policy which has, under the guidance of that sagacious intellect, raised a petty Duchy into the rank of a positive European Power. But he would reach this end in his own time and in his own way. The Garibaldian method he is carried by the whole bent of his character and convictions to deprecate and deplore. What in the mind of Cavour lies before Italy to do is—to take Gaëta, to solve the Neapolitan question, to organize Sicily, to unite the divided parts of the common country, to negotiate the temporal abdication of the Pope, and to make herself mistress of all Italy—*except* Venice; then to organize on the most solid basis a formidable army and navy, and boldly declare that Venice is indispensable to Italy, and that she will take it by force if diplomacy fail to bring Austria to reason—preserving in fact this menacing attitude until Italy be really ready to strike a final and effective blow. It is the policy of a genuine patriot who aims to reach his end by consummate diplomatic sagacity. How thoroughly it strikes the tone of that cast of mind which views human affairs in the light of prudence and policy, is strikingly seen in the quick response it is now meeting from the French and English Press.

But with Garibaldi the unity and independence of Italy does not present itself as a line of policy; it is a sacred duty. With him, every consideration of expedience shrivels before one crushing thought—his brothers of Venice are in thraldom. His great heart, on the solitary isle, throbs with passionate longing to see all Italy free. He belongs to a higher atmosphere than that of diplomacy, intrigue and compromise. His views are so entirely of a transcendent aspiration as to render him unwilling to contemplate—unable to appreciate—the vulgar necessities of expediency. And with him it will probably add little weight to the logic of the Turin Cabinet that every one of those heroic actions, crowned with such triumphant success, was in the initiative deprecated by the same authority as an act of hazardous audacity.

Such is the uncertain outlook of Italy at the present moment. The coming month will be a critical one, indeed. Meanwhile the mind unconsciously falls back on the creative capacity of Garibaldi to meet the emergency. Should it be found necessary, however, to postpone the redemption of Venice, we have this assurance, that the Liberator has shown that the most heroic of souls is at the same time capable of the most magnanimous self-abnegation. More than once he has, in the presence of an overpowering sense of duty, sacrificed hopes that throbbed and thrilled through his profound and passionate nature. And it may be that with reference to Venice also he will need to put a curb upon the impulses of impetuous affection, and postpone yet awhile the fulfillment of that glorious dream to whose realization he has consecrated his life with such pure and absolute devotion.

Recorder Hoffman's Charge.

The brief but pithy charge of Recorder Hoffman to the Grand Jury of the Court of Sessions, delivered yesterday, will be read with interest. It has in it no *ad captandum* points—no special professions of purity—no strongly worded promises that justice, and only justice, shall be administered from the Bench during his term of administration. Very probably Mr. Hoffman may think his previous character a sufficient guarantee that his judicial duties will be faithfully discharged;—while in addition to this, it may perhaps be noteworthy that the Recordership is an office established by the Constitution and therefore not within the power of the State Legislature either to abolish or modify. This, therefore, may make him less eager for the immediate and sudden capture of public esteem—his experience very likely teaching him that all violent passions are apt to be transitory, and that early professions of a too highly colored description are often fated to be painfully contrasted in the future with actions not in the least able to stand the test of comparison.

The Recorder's charge is strictly a business communication, not intended to flatter the Grand Jury of the Court of General Sessions by an absurdly exaggerated idea of their own importance or powers; but clear in pointing out to them what are their duties, and energetic in directing them how, and within what limits, these duties can be most effectually performed. To the public Press, as Recorder Hoffman very wisely observes, may be safely left the task of calling attention to general schemes of wrong or corruption in Municipal, State, or National affairs,—the Grand Jury having for its office to "confine their inquiries and labors to specific cases of crime, the indictment of individual offenders and bringing them to justice." This is a fair division of labor—the public Press when it arraigns individuals for malfeasance or crime, clearly overstepping its true province, and at its own proper peril assuming the functions of a Grand Jury; while a Grand Jury calling attention to the political condition of the country, except as a reason for some specific action in a particular case, is just as clearly overstepping its true boundaries, uselessly infringing upon the rightful domain of journalism, and wasting its own time and the time of the Court to no purpose.

Trap-Block Pavement Operations.—The report made by the Croton Aqueduct Commissioners as to the amount of trap-block pavement ordered by the Common Council during the past year, and to be laid down and paid for during the present, shows an array of items challenging very strict inquiry—the grand total already ordered amounting to more than three-quarters of a million dollars; while an additional quarter of a million is also asked for trap-block pavements which may "hereafter" be ordered by the Common Council, prior to the close of the present year. This gives an aggregate of more than one million of dollars to be expended out of the City Treasury within the next twelve months for this particular kind of pavement,—the contractors who have the furnishing of the same being those not long since familiarly known to our taxpayers and the Courts of law as "the awful offal contractors."

What inducements those "awful offal" men may have presented towards enlightening the understandings of our City Fathers as to the necessity for trap-block pavement in every street and avenue of the Metropolis,—must remain, of course, a speculation beyond our province to determine. To men of such experience, however, in the manipulation of Common Councils, the arguments cannot have been difficult to find—trap-block being a very excellent pavement, and the contractors in question holding a practical monopoly of the business through the patronage of the Common Council.

But to one portion of this trap-block operation we have a very clearly defined right to object; and that is, to the saddling of the City in general for the cost of improvements which, under the charter, and according to all equity and practice, should be assessed upon the property immediately benefited. "No fixed rule," say the Croton Aqueduct Commissioners, "appears to govern the Common Council in determining the ratio of expense which it would be equitable, in improvements of this character, for the City to assume. *In some cases the improvements are to be carried into effect entirely at local expense; while in others, the City assumes one-half, one-third, two-thirds, and, in some important cases, the whole expense.*"

There is a world of significance in the italicised lines; and men who do not believe in the absolute incorruptibility of human nature as developed in the Boards of Aldermen and Councilmen, may commence speculating as soon as they please in reference to the sort of "arguments" likely to be presented by property-holders along a line of proposed trap-block improvements, in order to induce our City Fathers to generously saddle the City Treasury with the entire cost of the benefit conferred? Is property on Twenty-third street, for example, so poor an investment, that the City must expend $97,970 for giving it a new trap-block pavement from river to river, without assessing one sixpence of this total on the Twenty-third street property-holders? There are a dozen similarly suspicious cases set forth in the statistics published in another column—the rule appearing to be that the streets and avenues where property is most valuable, shall be those wholly exempted from any local assessments, while poorer neighborhoods are charged either the whole or one half.

What between the "arguments" for the purchase of trap-blocks by the acre, presented by "the awful offal contractors," in the first place; and the subsequent "arguments" presented by property-holders along a line of proposed trap-block paving, to induce our City Fathers to saddle the public Treasury with the entire cost of works redounding to their private advantage and the benefit of their property—what wonder is it that the aspiring but not ingenuous youth of our political circles should covet seats in the Common Council, and believe their fortunes to be made when even nominated with any prospect of success for a place in either of our municipal Boards? This trap-block arrangement, we regard as one of the very "biggest of big things" floating loose round the troubled waters of our City Hall; and should the Grand Jury now in session take rod and line, some very scaly things of the largest proportions could hardly escape being hooked.

Has Fort Sumter been Reinforced?—Our intelligent and enterprising cotemporaries are nearly all agreed that the Times is mistaken in supposing Fort Sumter to have been reinforced. Possibly we may be,—but we are not convinced of our error by any considerations presented in their columns. We did not pretend to have any direct, still less any official, information of the fact;—from the nature of the case, no such evidence of its truth is to be expected. The expedition, if it took place at all, was a secret one. Its only chance of success depended on its perfect secresy;—and it is not at all likely that the authorities at Washington would either inform the Charlestonians of it, or suffer them to suspect it, if that could be prevented.

We copy in another column an article from the Cincinnati *Commercial* of Saturday, which foreshadows precisely the same thing, and gives sundry plausible reasons for believing it to be true. Whether it is true or not, may possibly not be known until after an attack shall have been made upon the fort. But, unless we are very much mistaken, those who may venture upon the attack will have prompt and very satisfactory demonstration of the fact. We believe that Major Anderson has now under his command a force sufficient to man every gun within the fort,—and that there is not force enough in the whole of South Carolina to drive him from it. The event will show whether we are right or wrong.

Heedlessness of Secession.—The *National Intelligencer* deprecates the seizure of the United States mint at New-Orleans by the Secessionists, as "tending to irritate the public sensibilities." It is open to that objection, certainly. Public sentiment in this country is somewhat sensitive on the subject of theft. It is singular that the Secessionists of Louisiana manifest so little respect for the feelings of the community. If they have no regard for the Constitution, no love for the Union, no respect for their oaths of allegiance and no regard for the judgment of the civilized world, they might at all events pay some heed to the "sensibilities" of the public on the subject of robbery.

FRANCE AND SECESSION.

The Overtures of the Conspirators to Louis Napoleon—How they were Received.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Washington, Sunday, Feb. 3, 1861.

I have obtained, from sources which may be entirely relied upon for accuracy, ample confirmation of the rumor current some time ago, to the effect that the Secessionists had made overtures to the French Government with a view of securing its aid and protection in their contemplated treason. It appears that early in August last, a Commissioner from Mississippi and a similar agent from South Carolina, presented themselves at the French Court, and had several interviews with the Emperor himself, in which they laid before him the plan of secession, and endeavored to obtain a promise, express or implied, of recognition by the French Government, of the proposed Southern Republic. *Neither Louis Napoleon nor the Government, gave them any encouragement whatever,*—but indicated hostility to any complicity in the scheme.

The Emperor stated his decided opinion that the Government of the United States would not consent to be broken up, and the Northern States would never assent to the establishment of a Southern Confederacy. The Commissioners replied that the Free States could not help themselves, because the Cotton States would certainly secede from the Union, and that this movement would ruin the Free States and make them helpless to resist the proposed new Confederacy. Louis Napoleon could not see it in this light, and appears not to have been able to understand why, if the North was to be made so weak and the South so strong by secession, the latter should want to commit European Governments in advance to the policy of aiding and protecting the Southern Confederacy.

He was then urged to promise the desired recognition in the event that the Northern States should consent to the establishment of the Southern Confederacy, to which the Emperor warily replied, that when affairs in America reached the point indicated, the proposition for recognition by France would become a matter for negotiation. He still declined to commit himself in the least in favor of the proposition; on the contrary, *he declared that he did not believe that any Government of Europe, in this nineteenth century, would dare to recognize a Government based purely on human Slavery.*

Still the Commissioners urged their suit. They argued that the Slave States constitutrd the only conservative portion of the United States; that the North was radical; that its ultra Democratic element was constantly encroaching upon, and crushing that *class in the American Union (the slave-holding) which answers to the aristocratic classes of the Old World*, and that the European Powers ought to intervene to protect them. Baiting their hook a little more heavily, they *intimated* that the Southern people rather inclined towards a monarchy, and would like a prince to reign over them. This broad hint that a new throne could be had for a Bonaparte took the Emperor greatly by surprise, and so startled him that his visitors saw the necessity of explanation, if they would not have him believe they were offering *lying* temptations to his cupidity. They followed it up accordingly, by reminding His Majesty that the South Carolinians were largely descended from the Huguenots, and asserting that for this reason they felt a warm admiration of and affection for France as the "mother country," &c., &c. But it was all of no use; the Emperor was incorrigible. Fortunately, perhaps, for both France and America, there were certain patriotic Union men from the United States in Paris at the time of these negotiations, who were close upon the track of the secession conspirators, and took pains to expose to the Government their fallacies and misrepresentations. It is to be regretted that prudence forbids the disclosure of their names at this time, that they might receive the thanks from their countrymen which is their due.

THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

A South Carolina planter, who owns and works a large number of negroes, and is closely identified with the slave interest, writes to a friend as follows in relation to the present condition of affairs in the new "Republic:"

"The *Tribune* makes too light of the secession movement; but its views of the financial condition of the country are not exaggerated. There is no money hereabouts. Business is quite stagnated; the future seems a blank. I hope some light will break in upon us shortly. California is open to me if I cannot stand the taxation here. While I write, bells are ringing, pistols popping, sky-rockets ascending,—for the news has reached us that Louisiana has seceded; I suppose it is that. I take this Government to be in a state of continual revolution; and I might generalize and say that until all mankind are of one mind, all and every Government is merely "provisional." I have always thought that the security of Slavery was in the Union. Left to ourselves, our case seems hopeless,—for the

whole Christian world is arrayed against African Slavery."

VIRGINIA AND THE SECESSION MOVEMENT.

At this hour we have not sufficient returns from the remote districts of Virginia to be able to decide with accuracy what is to be the complexion of the State Convention elected to-day. Great interest is felt in the subject by all classes here. If the Secessionists, under the lead of FLOYD, WISE, PRYOR and Company, succeed in forcing the State into the secession movement, their sympathizers feel confident that a separation between the Free and Slave States cannot be prevented, and that the establishment of a Southern Confederacy is inevitable. On the other hand, the Union men of all parties at the capital, feel that the triumph of the Union men in Virginia will strengthen them throughout the Border States to such a degree that in one week they and the Free States can come to an almost immediate and amicable adjustment.

President BUCHANAN, in having his attention called to the impropriety of removing the Postmaster at Marysville, California, and appointing his successor from and after the 4th of March, recalled the nomination of the latter. As I suggested in my former dispatch on the subject, the President had been betrayed into this nomination by deceptive advice.

Will the President now give a little attention to the McCormick case, and nip in the bud the scheme of extending the eaper patent. Half an hour of honest devotion to it on his part, will save the farmers of the country at least a million of dollars, and perhaps two or three millions.

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE KEDAR.

Letter from Lord John Russell to the Manchester Manufacturers.

The Cotton Supply and the American Crisis.

Blockade of Gaeta by the Sardinian Fleet.

ASPECT OF THE DANISH QUESTION.

WARLIKE SPEECH OF THE KING OF PRUSSIA.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS.

The Cunard screw steamer *Kedar*, Capt. COOK, which left Liverpool on the 22d of January, at about 3 P. M., arrived here about midnight.

The steamer *Canada* arrived at Queenstown at 8 o'clock on the evening of the 20th, and reached Liverpool at 4 P. M. on the following day.

The *City of Manchester* called at Queenstown on the 20th and arrived at Liverpool on the 21st of January.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Renewed efforts were being made at Limerick to secure a transfer of the transatlantic mail service from Galway to the Shannon, and it was said that a deputation of the Directors of the Atlantic Company had gone to London for the purpose of effecting arrangements for the transfer.

The *Army and Navy Gazette* gives currency to reports of an intended reduction in the number of seamen, and says that it understands that a vote will be asked for 4,000 men less than was demanded last year. It adds, however, that it is not intended to reduce the actual numbers of able seamen, but to get rid of some useless coast-guardsmen.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL, in a letter to the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, refers to the possible effects on the cotton supplies under the political crisis in the United States, and tenders to the cotton manufacturers the services of British Consuls in all cotton-producing districts, for the dissemination of the wants of the cotton trade, and the acquisition of information relative to possible supplies. Lord JOHN says that Government is not prepared to incur any expenditure or any liability in the matter, but he thinks the Consuls may be useful in ascertaining what amount of cotton may be forthcoming from their respective districts to meet any sudden demand, or what amount might be brought into the local market if the native dealers had a reasonable assurance of finding customers for it at a given time.

A serious explosion had taken place in a war-missile factory at Chatham. About twelve men were wounded, some it is feared fatally.

FRANCE.

The *Moniteur* again denies that the Government is in any way responsible for the political pamphlets which make their appearance daily, and says "the Government is invested with no powers to prevent the publication of books and pamphlets. It would, therefore be unjust to render it responsible for senseless theories which the good sense of the public stigmatise as being contrary to the Catholic feelings of the country, and to the respect due to the Holy Father, in regard to which the policy of the Emperor is always an example.

The Havre journals speak of a new order for 200 gunboats having been given to private builders.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* says the French Government had intimated to the other Governments interested the necessity of a meeting of their representatives—in fact, of a Congress—to examine and decide on the situation of Syria before the 15th of February, as the French occupation, according to treaty, ceases in March.

A pamphlet was about to appear in Paris, written by a scientific Russian of some celebrity, to show the real worthlessness of the Turkish Loan.

There was some talk of a reduction in the postage rates between France and England, from 4d. to 2d.

The Paris Bourse on the 21st was firm and more animated. Rentes advanced to 67.40.

The *Moniteur* directs attention to the case about to be brought before the tribunals, in which M. JEROME BONAPARTE and Mrs. PATTERSON, the divorced wife of the late Prince JEROME, demand a partition of the Prince's property. The *Moniteur* recommends that the pleadings be waited for before opinions are formed.

ITALY.

A telegram from Naples announces that the Sardinian Admiral, PERSANO, had proclaimed the blockade of Gaeta, and had announced that he would allow the inhabitants a few hours' time to leave the city. The foreign vessels had quitted the port. It was believed that the bombardment would recommence on Monday, the 21st of January.

The remainder of the French squadron left Gaeta, according to prior announcement, on the 19th of January.

The Italian fleet had left Naples for Gaeta. Two frigates had also left Genoa for the same destination.

A royal decree confirms the nomination of Prince CARIGNAN for the new Council of Lieutenancy for Naples. The names have been already published, and they had been well received by the people.

The *Opinione*, of Turin, of the 20th says: "FRANCIS II. having refused the proposals for surrender, the Italian fleet has replaced the French squadron before Gaeta."

The same paper announces that Gen. LA MARMORA would leave Turin on the 21st for Berlin, on a special mission to the King of Prussia.

A dispatch from Rome of the 21st says that the Russian, Prussian and Portuguese Ministers had returned there from Gaeta, but the Papal Nuncio and the Ministers of Austria, Spain, Bavaria and Saxony still remained at the besieged city.

PRUSSIA.

At an interview with all the Generals in Berlin, the King of Prussia delivered the following warlike speech:

"I have been called to the throne at an epoch full of dangers, and with the prospect of combats in which I shall perhaps have need, gentlemen, of all your devotedness. If I and the Princes, who like me, desire the maintainance of peace, do not succeed in turning aside the storm which is rising, we shall have need of all our forces to resist and defend ourselves. Let us not indulge in any illusions. If I do not succeed in turning aside the conflict, we shall be engaged in a combat in which we must vanquish if we are not willing to perish."

Addressing the Minister of War, the King said:

"You must courageously labor to make the army what it ought to be for the future protection of Prussia."

The Paris correspondent of the London *Herald* says the above speech created a great sensation in the capital, and adds that the King is fully aware that Denmark is only his nominal enemy, and that the real question is whether France is to have the Rhine.

THE DANISH QUESTION.

The Paris *Patrie* says: "A rumor is current that England, France and Russia are on the point of coming to an understanding, in order to bring about a solution of the Danish question by amicable means."

The United Committee of the Germanic Diet, to whom this question was referred, propose that the Diet shall decree the illegality of the Danish financial patent, on account of its not having received the sanction of the estates of Holstein, and that the Diet shall call upon the Danish Government for explanations. The above proposition is to come before the Germanic Diet for consideration on the 7th of February.

AUSTRIA.

The official Wiener *Zeitung* contains an Imperial decree, dated the 18th January, ordering the emission of a new five per cent. loan of thirty million florins at 88. The object of contracting this loan being merely to anticipate the payment of the taxes, the Minister of Finance is to issue the securities in such a manner that a fifth part of their amount may be redeemed at a time, and the tax collectors are ordered to accept them at par, in payment of the taxes for the current year.

The following resolutions of the Emperor have been dispatched to the Stadtholders of Buda by the Chancellor of Hungary: The election to the Committee of the Comitat of those persons who are refugees from the country for political reasons are null and void. Several severe punishments are to be inflicted on all persons who refuse to pay taxes. The Comitats are prohibited from making any ordinance in reference to taxes. A vote of the Diet alone can bring about a change in the tribunals now existing, or in the present civil and penal codes. The practical establishment of the institutions granted by the Constitution of 1848, is prohibited, and the public functionaries are ordered to oppose it by the most severe measures. In case of refusal, the Committee of the Comitat are to be either suspended or dissolved. The Assemblies of the Comitat have no executive power, and are, consequently, not to be allowed to issue ordinances.

The Imperial diploma of October 20, will, however, undergo no modification, and the concession granted to Hungary will remain unabridged.

The Angsburg *Gazette* again states that a treaty between Prussia, Austria and Russia, guarantees to Austria the possession of Venetia.

INDIA.

The Bombay mail, of Dec. 27, had reached England. The indignation caused by the grant of $520,000 to the descendants of TIPPOO SAIB, was very great, and public demonstrations were being got up against it.

The collection of the Income tax was proceeding quietly, but it had hardly commenced.

The import trade had opened at Bombay, after six weeks' suspension. Prices, in some cases, showed a decline from previous rates. The Money market was tight. Freights, which at one time had fallen very low, had risen, owing to extensive speculation. The quotations to Liverpool were £2 5s. for seeds, and £2 12s. 6d. for cotton.

Financial and Commercial News.

The firm of Messrs. FRANCIS EDE, SON & Co., one of the oldest and most respectable firms in the Levant trade, had suspended. The latest estimates of their liabilities are as high as £800,000 sterling. It was at first supposed that the suspension would prove but temporary, but the latest prospects of a favorable liquidation were not quite so satisfactory.

The suspensions are also announced of Messrs. LEON, RODSCANACHI & Co., London, merchants, for about £70,000, and of Messrs. HENRY SMITH & SONS, Railway Contractors, Birmingham.

The English Funds continued flat, but without any material variation in prices. Consols, at noon on the 22d ult., were quoted at 91¼@⅜ for money, and 91⅜@⅝ for account.

The Discount market remained the same. The choicest paper was negotiated at 6½ ₱cent.

There were no gold withdrawals from the Bank on the 21st.

The ship *Roxburgh Castle*, with £166,000 in gold from Melbourne, had arrived in the channel, also the *Wellesley*, with 33,000 ounces.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday Afternoon, Jan. 22.

COTTON—Messrs. JAMES HEWITT & Co. say; "The demand was again very large yesterday, and 20,000 bales changed hands—one-half on speculation and for export—but to-day, awaiting the action of the Manchester market, there was less activity, the sales being about 10,000 bales. Prices remain perfectly firm, and perhaps in some cases they are slightly dearer." Messrs. HEWITT & Co. repeat their quotations of Friday last.

BREADSTUFFS—Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co., say of this morning's market—attendance limited and transactions quite light. Flour slow at 6d. ₱ bbl. cheaper. Extra Western pressing at 29s. 6d. Wheat unchanged, but demand confined to extra sorts. Indian Corn 3d. lower; mixed pressed for sale at 38s. ₱ quarter without buyers.

PROVISIONS—Beef and Pork dull and unaltered. Bacon in better demand. Lard firmer, with sales at 58s. @60s. for good to fine. Tallow quiet.

PRODUCE—Sugars in limited demand. Coffee—Nothing doing. Rice quiet. Ashes steady; small sales of Pots at 29s. 6d. Resin—No business reported. Spirits of Turpentine dull, at 30s. 6d.@31s. on the spot, and 31s. to arrive.

LONDON MARKETS.

BREADSTUFFS dull, and Wheat generally 1s.@2s. ₱ quarter lower; foreign held for previous rates. SUGARS firm, and wanted. COFFEE firm, at extreme prices. TEA in fair request, and tending upwards. RICE wanted, and not easily obtained at late prices. TALLOW firm, at 60s. for Y. C. LINSEED OIL, 28s. 3d. @28s. 6d.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

The *Times*, of the 22d, reports considerable fluctuations, but gives the following as the closing prices:

Illinois Central	35 @34½ dis.
Erie Shares	27⅜@28⅜
New-York Central	73 @75
Michigan Central 1st mortgage	87 @88

Latest per Kedar.

VIENNA, Tuesday, Jan. 22.

The Grand Cross of the Order of St. Leopold has been conferred on Count APPONYI, the Austrian Ambassador at the Court of St. James.

PLYMOUTH, Tuesday.

The *Wellesley*, from Melbourne Nov. 4, has arrived in the Channel *en route* for London. She brings 33,000 ounces of gold. She landed 11 passengers. A great robbery has been committed on board.

PESTH, Tuesday, 22, 1861.

The Imperial manifesto, of the 16th inst., was read in yesterday's sitting of the Committee of Committat. It was unanimously resolved to adjourn the discussion of the same to the General Assembly of the Committat on the 11th February.

LATEST MARKETS.

MANCHESTER TRADE REPORT.

MANCHESTER, Tuesday, Jan. 22.

We have again a very flat market, with very little doing, and prices begin to show a more marked tendency in favor of the buyer.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKET.

LONDON, Tuesday, Jan. 22.

SUGAR market steady. COFFEE—Public sales going off at full prices, and in some cases 6d. dearer. TEA steady; common Congou nominally at 1s. 1d. RICE quiet.

SALTPETRE—About 1,000 bags Bombay were sold by auction at 32s., 35s. ½d. and 32s. 6d., being 6d. above previous value. TALLOW—Market steady at 60s.@60s. 6d. for delivery from January to March, 58s. 6d. from April to June and 57s. 6d. for the last three months.

Marine Disaster.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Feb. 4.

San Francisco papers of the 10th ult. received here, state that the ship *Silver Star* was totally lost on the 10th November by running on Coral Reef, while attempting to land at Jarvis Island. The vessel went to pieces within 24 hours after striking, and only a portion of her stores could be saved. No lives were lost. The *Silver Star* is owned and insured in Boston.

Death of Rev. Dr. Shurtleff.

HANOVER, N. H., Monday, Feb. 4.

The venerable Rev. Dr. SHURTLEFF, a Professor of Dartmouth College, died this afternoon, aged 87 years.

Hon. John Ross at Toronto.

TORONTO, Monday, Feb. 4.

Hon. JOHN ROSS, President of the Grand Trunk Railway, arrived yesterday from England.

Mutiny on Shipboard.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Feb. 2.

A mutiny has taken place on board the ship *Devonshire*, from Liverpool, and the captain and first and second mates are severely wounded.

Southern Ocean Steamer Movements.

SAVANNAH, Sunday, Feb. 3.

The screw steamship *Mount Vernon* arrived at her wharf at 1 o'clock P. M. to-day.

The side-wheel steamship *Florida* arrived at her wharf at 2 o'clock Saturday afternoon. All well.

FROM THE STATE CAPITAL.

The Result of the Caucus for Senator—How All Sides are Pleased—Canal Appraisers' Report—A Suspicious Bill—The Virginia Resolutions—Course of the Debate—Where it Drifts, and what it may Indicate, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Monday, Feb. 4, 1861.

The close of the Senatorial contest has had one most remarkable effect. Unlike most such struggles, it *seems* to have satisfied all parties. The friends of Mr. GREELEY feel highly elated at the round vote given for their candidate, and because the State was broke. The friends of the State are consoled that Mr. GREELEY was not nominated; while the friends of Judge HARRIS are so well satisfied with success, that they do not care to find fault with either of the other divisions for shaking down the ripe, rich fruit, so that it came within the reach of their candidate.

The House was not in session to-day, or at least not until 4 o'clock.

In the Senate, the President submitted the Annual Report of the Canal Appraisers, showing the number of claims which have received their attention during the past year.

The whole number of new claims presented for the past twelve months was 235, upon which the damages were estimated at $300,539. During the year, 483 claims have been determined, showing that the Board of Appraisers is fast getting ahead of the accumulated business, and demonstrating that there is no necessity for such additional force as has been proposed. The decisions average one-and-a-half a day, which is quite as much as could be expected, considering the testimony that must be taken in each case, and that the Appraisers must personally examine the locality of the alleged damage. On the 483 claims decided, there was demanded $779,161 34 damages, on which there were awards to the amount of $255,060 40, or about one third of the sum asked. These were made on the following divisions:

Erie Canal Enlargement	$223,712 72
Cayuga and Seneca	13,656 93
Oswego	510 50
Genesee Valley	7,419 00
Champlain	2,761 25

Since Jan. 1, 1855, there have been 2,845 claims presented, on which there was asked $5,120,379 95. On those that have been decided since 1855, there has been allowed but $1,138,787—although $4,050,459 75 was demanded.

There yet remains to be examined and determined 1,128 cases, on which there is claimed $1,500,000.

Of the total awards made for canal damages on the enlargement work, $2,046,868 13 was allotted to the Erie Canal, and $1,286,726 26 to the other works.

These statements show that a goodly proportion of the expenses of the canals has been paid in the shape of damages to lands that must have been largely increased in value by the fact that they lay adjacent to the public works. Ought not the law to contemplate the benefit when it is providing for the assessment of damages? Why should the State or a corporation pay for the privilege of benefiting a man's property?

Mr. J. M. MURPHY introduced another act to confirm certain acts of the Common Council of the City of New-York. As such acts are always open to suspicion, I copy this bill entire:

SECTION 1. The ordinance of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York in Common Council convened, providing for and authorizing the filling-in of sunken lots on the South side of Fifty-fifth-street, between the Tenth and Eleventh avenues, approved Nov. 27, 1855, and the contract therefor made, for the said filling-in, dated May 4, 1856, are hereby by this act respectively legalized, made valid and effectual, and it shall be lawful for the said Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty to cause an assessment to be laid, made and collected upon said ordinance and contract.

I presume this is a scheme to obviate some legal objections that have been successfully interposed to prevent a swindle.

There being no other business before the Senate, the resolutions to appoint Commissioners to Washington were called up.

Senator BELL, of Jefferson, offered amendments to the report of the Committee. They ask Congress to call a Constitutional Convention, in place of the revolutionary body asked for by the State of Virginia, to be assembled at Washington, on the 4th of March, or as soon thereafter as the delegates from two-thirds of the States could be assembled.

In submitting these propositions, Senator BELL expressed his decided objection to the Virginia resolves, and his determination to vote against the appointment of Commissioners.

Senator SPINOLA favored the appointment of Commissioners, but would like to have a different Commission from that named in the majority report.

Senator J. MCLEOD MURPHY, (Dem.,) replied in decided hostility to the proposed form of considering the difficulties between the two sections. He was for maintaining the Union by the enforcement of the laws. He was willing to proceed to a consideration of grievances, but it must be in a Constitutional way, and when each State was in allegiance to the Government. "We will go," said he, "ten steps, it may be, to their one, *but they must take that one out of the line of open rebellion.*"

Senator HAMMOND, (Rep.,) protested against the Commission. He was against the appointment of any Commissioners, and especially against the appointment of any who did not represent the responsible majority of the Legislature of this State. He denounced the resolutions of Virginia as an insult—her proposed Convention as revolutionary—her basis of settlement as an ultimatum, and her attempt to dictate the action of the General Government as a threat.

Senator WARNER (Republican) continued the argument very much in the spirit of Senator HAMMOND—only a little more so.

Senator RAMSEY (Republican) made an elaborate and glowing argument against the Convention, and in favor of maintaining the Union intact. When Senator SPINOLA asked him if he was in favor of civil war, he answered: "I am in favor of maintaining the Constitution, preserving the Union and enforcing the laws; if this brings war, let war come!" The enunciation of this sentiment was followed by a round of applause, which it took the presiding officer some time to rap down.

Senator COLVIN (Dem.) deprecated the spirit in which the debate was conducted. He was an original Barnburner in 1848, and one of the chief workers on the Buffalo platform. Senator HAMMOND several times seriously embarrassed him by questions suggested by his previous position.

Senator GRANT (Dem.) also spoke in favor of the Commission, and in favor of compromising. He didn't see how the Union was to be preserved unless the North was willing to give up her position. Senator HAMMOND got him somewhat puzzled by repeating the question, "Was he in favor of enforcing the laws?" Senator GRANT equivocated, Senator HAMMOND reiterated, until the former turned a short course by saying "He would answer the question at length, if HAMMOND would call at his rooms at the Delevan House."

Senator GOSS, (Republican,) next had the floor, and had proceeded so far as to state that he was opposed to the resolutions, when he gave way for

Senator HAMMOND to move an adjournment, which motion prevailed by a vote of Ayes 18, Noes 9. So the Senate went over until to-morrow without disposing of the matter.

What disposition would they have made of it? you very naturally ask. It is not half so easy to answer such questions as it used to be. The time has been when I could have given you the Ayes and Noes by a look at the countenance of one or two men. Ah, well! those days are gone by when you made a ten strike if you hit the head pin. Now-a-days you must carom on more than the spot ball before you can up. It takes an active and personal canvass of the Senate to-day to determine even by approximation how a result will be—and then there are so many men of many minds that you are never sure of your figures.

If these Commissioners are appointed, it must be against the wishes of the majority of the Republican Senators, and of course by the aid of Democratic votes. All the Republican Senators who have yet spoken are against them. There are two or three yet to speak against them, and several that never talk who will vote against them.

I think, therefore, that they may be beat, and that New-York may be saved the disgrace of doing any act in contravention of the Constitution. LEO.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Monday, Feb. 4.

Mr. MONTGOMERY presented a petition compelling plaintiffs to give security for cost.

J. M. MURPHY introduced a bill legalizing certain acts of the Mayor, Aldermen and Common Council of New-York, relative to filling in sunken rocks.

The resolutions, appointing Commissioners to Washington being under consideration, a bill was offered as a substitute. It contains a series of resolutions setting forth that the only way to amend the Constitution is set forth in article 5th of that instrument, and resolving that the State Legislature of New-York hereby appeals to Congress to call a Convention of several States to meet in Washington on the 4th of March, or as soon as the requisite number of States shall join in the application.

The resolutions of the Committee appointing delegates under the Virginia resolution, was debated until the adjournment. No vote was taken on them. Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

Mr. CRAFT presented a petition from WM. CULLEN BRYANT and others asking the repeal of the law creating the office of City Judge in New-York, and complaining of the mal-administration of criminal jurisdiction in the City.

The report of the Institution for the Blind, and the Criminal Statistics of the State were sent in.

Mr. ANGEL introduced a bill to preserve and protect the freedom of speech and public discussion. It provides for punishment by fine of ten to one hundred dollars, any person disturbing meetings or assemblages convened for any lawful purpose, by noise, violence or annoyance of any kind, and where preconcert and combination is formed, by a fine of not more than $5,000, and imprisonment of thirty days to six months. It gives magistrates and officers summary powers of arrest and trial.

Mr. NESBITT introduced a bill for licensing undertakers in Kings County, and for reports of deaths by physicians to undertakers, and of burials by undertakers to the Board of Health.

Mr. WRIGHT brought in a bill to amend the Exemption law, by providing that no clergymen or ministers shall be exempt from taxation unless in actual charge of a church or congregation.

Mr. FERRY introduced a bill to extend the term of the office of Supervisors of Towns.

Mr. WEBSTER called up the resolution giving the reporter of the New-York *Staats Zeitung* a seat on the floor, but it was lost.

No other business of interest was done.

Adjourned.

DEMOCRATIC LEGISLATIVE CAUCUS.

NOMINATION OF EX-GOV. SEYMOUR.

ALBANY, Monday, Feb. 4.

The Democratic members of the Legislature met in the Senate Chamber to nominate candidates for United States Senator and Regents of the University. Senator COLVIN presided, and Mr. HARDY acted as Secretary. Senators BLOOD and MCDERMOTT acted as tellers on the first formal ballot, which resulted:

S. B. Spinola	13	John R. Porter	3
Ex Gov. Seymour	14	Symeon Myers	2
Lyman Tremaine	5	John Cochrane	1

LYMAN TREMAINE'S name was withdrawn.

The second ballot resulted:

Seymour	21	Judge Nelson	1
Spinola	19		

On motion of Mr. SPINOLA, Mr. SEYMOUR was declared unanimously nominated.

Senator J. MCLEOD MURPHY nominated Rev. JEREMIAH W. CUMMINGS, of New-York, and Mr. LANSING nominated Hon. JOHN D. WILLARD, of Rensselaer, for Regents of the University. They were nominated unanimously, without ballot.

The Caucus then adjourned.

REPUBLICAN LEGISLATIVE CAUCUS.

ALBANY, Monday, Feb. 4,

The Republican Caucus met at 7 o'clock, Hon. ELIAS W. LEAVENWORTH of Onondaga, and J. CARSON BREVOORT of Kings, were nominated for Regents of the University.

Sad Condition of the People in Kansas.

STARVATION STARING FIFTY THOUSAND PERSONS IN THE FACE.

ATCHINSON, Kansas, Feb. 4.

Messrs. HYATT and POMEROY have prepared the following address to the people of the States, which represents truly the condition of the people of Kansas without question:

"Starvation in Kansas! But one step between 50,000 people and death! An Appeal to the Press of the country, to the churches, to Congress, to the State Legislatures, to philanthropists, and to the humane everywhere, prompt action by the country or a miracle from God can alone save this people. The famine, like a vortex, draws to its frightful centre all conditions. They who had food yesterday have none to-day, and they who have food for to-day have none for to-morrow. Seventy teams arrived yesterday. Fifty were loaded and sent away the day before. $10,000 worth of clothing have been distributed within the past week. $6,000 in cash, within four days, have been paid for freights; eighty-one car-loads of provisions have arrived within that time, and yet starvation is imminent. The people are living from hand to mouth, and are barely saved alive. Our funds are now exhausted. The number of the destitute increase fearfully. The melting snows of February, and the overflowing streams must shortly prevent the distant sufferers from coming here to get supplies. Their salvation depends upon our promptness in establishing depôts of provisions at accessible points. Without funds the whole work must cease. The intermission of a week is death and desolation. Unless the country gives us seed there can be no harvest, and the seed wheat should be in the ground within forty days. At least 100,000 bushels is needed for food and as much more for seed to the heart of the country, and in the name of Christ we make this earnest appeal.

(Signed,) THADDEUS HYATT.

In behalf of a perishing multitude, I indorse every word of the above.

(Signed,) S. C. POMEROY,

Chairman of the Kansas Relief Committee and General Agent for distribution.

News from Denver.

FORT KEARNEY, Sunday, Feb. 3.

The C. O. C. and P. P. Express passed for St. Joseph at 5 P. M., with four passengers and $2,500 in treasure. DENVER, Thursday, Jan. 31.

A. B. RILEY, a young lawyer from St. Joseph, Mo., was shot dead at Mountain City, on Monday last, by a man named TOONEY, in self defence.

Two military companies have been organized in this city, and are drilling daily.

The weather is clear and warm.

Buildings are springing up on every side.

The New Mexican Mail.

INDEPENDENCE, Mo., Monday, Feb. 4.

The new Mexican mail from Pawnee Fork arrived to-day. The snow on the plains is from two to four feet deep. The mail was compelled to travel part of the way on pack mules. They were three days making six miles.

Nothing had been heard at Pawnee Fork of the murder of MAJORS' men in the Rattoon Mountains, and the presumption is that if it was so they would have heard of it, as they are in weekly communication with Fort Wise.

Quite a number of candidates are out in this County for the State Convention. No doubt those who are for the Union as it is will be elected.

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Before we utterly condemn the public of New-York for neglecting the musical opportunity now afforded them by the Artists' Association at the Fourteenth-street establishment, it may be well to inquire if the entertainments there provided are altogether what they should be. We have had occasion recently to speak in not very favorable terms of two last performances, the "Trovatore" and "Lucrezia Borgia." These efforts, although in a beaten track, were decidedly below the average. They were gotten up with absolute disregard to the great requisite of opera—a perfect *ensemble*—and depended, for what little applause they received, on the accidental popularity of the principal female singer. With new artists like Miss HINKLEY and Mdlle. ELENA, it may be rapid business policy thus to depend on the kindness of an audience, but the *liberality* of throwing every thing on the weak shoulders of a *debutante* is a matter that may well be questioned. VERDI'S "Trovatore" was given without proper rehearsal; DONIZETTI'S "Lucrezia Borgia," whether with rehearsal or without, was simply slaughtered. To the list we must now add ROSSINI'S "Barbiere di Siviglia," played last night scandalously by every member of the Artists' Association except Miss HINKLEY. We cannot speak of the performance in a critical way, because in every musical respect it was utterly beneath notice; a merely idiotic exhibition of vocalistic vagary. Miss HINKLEY was the only member of the troupe who *tried* to do justice to the composer's meaning. And when we say this, we mean no disrespect to the lady's ability, (which, happily, was manifest notwithstanding her wooden surroundings,) but on the contrary a compliment to her will and endeavor to do what was right and proper. For the rest, it was simply a contest between buffoons; a struggle for the ascendency in all that was absurd. The "Barbiere," we are aware, is an opera which admits of comic expansion, but when men like BRIGNOLI, SUSINI and COLLETTI, indifferent to the composer's music, try to be colloquially funny, what have we to dread? The first gentleman gave us an occasional bellow; the second an idiotic gabble of words; the third a growl. If even these things had been done with decent or ordinary dramatic skillfulness, there would be less to object to; but blurted out as they were last night they seemed like the cheap resorts of mediocrity. Signor FERRI—a true artist under ordinary influences—endeavored, and occasionally with success, to struggle against the stream of general indifference to propriety, but in the concerted pieces was carried away by the current and became an obstruction like the rest. With this partial conciliation to a male artist of the caste we may dismiss the remainder with the remark that on any second rate European stage they would have been hissed from the presence of the public. Can we wonder at New-York indifference with these three illustrations of inefficiency before us?

The music of *Rosina's* part was originally written, not for the purpose of displaying a fresh voice, but for the opposite one of hiding the defects of that fine organ already impaired. Miss HINKLEY'S specialty at present is freshness; her execution, although good, is not extraordinary: her acting is independent. Hence *Rosina*, which depends on execution and acting, is not the best part that could be selected for her peculiar powers. We could give in two lines, the names of a dozen artists who have been better than she is. But—and here is the merit of our new and best prima donna—we could not give the name of one who is more painstaking and neat. It is this lady's good fortune to possess a truly musical temperament; to be able to do everything completely according to a fully feminine idea of her own, and for those things, quite remarkable, although seldom acknowledged by the hasty criticism of the daily Press, she will and *must* become famous. One of these days we shall hear the big-wigs talk of her *phrasing*, and other things equally obscure and emphatic. It answers our purpose to say, that of all the artists who sung last night, she was the only one who could be listened to with toleration.

During the music lesson in the second act, Miss HINKLES sang a waltz by PARISI, and a new version of the "Star Spangled Banner." On the first verse of the latter, the entire audience rose. The effect for the moment was complete; but when it became apparent that Miss HINKLEY was not posted in the words, the indignation became honestly severe. It was after the patriotic outburst that we discovered the version was new, and learnt that Miss HINKLEY had not time to study it. She was announced, however, to sing the "Star Spangled Banner," and to this we would advise her to confine her powers. We give below the two first verses of the edition attempted last night.

O! say did you see by the dawn's early light,
What so proudly we hailed at the twilight's last gleaming—
Those broad stripes and bright stars, which on Moultrie at night
O'er the ramparts of Sumpter now gallantly streaming;
And rockets may glare,
And bombs burst in mid air;
They'll but prove thro' the night that our flag is still there.
Oh! say that the Star-spangled Banner shall wave
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave.

From the shore dimly seen thro' the mists of the deep,
Where batteries frown and the foeman reposes;
What is that which the breeze o'er ANDERSON'S keep,
As it fitfully blows, half conceals, half discloses?
Now it catches the gleam
Of the morning's first beam;
It's full glory reflected now shines on the stream.
'Tis the Star-spangled Banner that floats o'er the brave.
Oh! God, give them the courage that banner to save!

M. MUZIO conducted the orchestra with ability. The "Barbiere" will be played, to-night, at the Brooklyn Academy of Music.

Radical Cure of Hernia or Rupture.—Dr. S. N. MARSH, of the well-known house of MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, opposite St. Paul's Church, devotes special attention to the surgical adaptation of his Radical Cure Truss. Also a large assortment of silk and Lisle thread elastic Stockings for varicose veins. Female Supporters, Shoulder-braces, improved suspensory Bandages, and instruments for physical deformities. A lady in attendance.

Babies.—Anything that Interests Babies, will, of course, claim the attention of mothers. Call at No. 652 Broadway, and examine Dr. BROWN'S Patent Baby Tender, pronounced by all, to be the greatest invention of the age, and recommended highly by the medical faculty. J. S. BROWN & Co.,
No. 652 Broadway.

Batchelor's Hair-dye produces a perfectly natural black or brown; no staining the skin or injury to the hair; the ill effects of bad dyes removed; the hair invigorated for life by using this dye. Factory, No. 82 Barclay-st. Sold and privately applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

The Sterling Gas Regulator
Improves the Light and saves Gas.
Warranted by Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine Co.
Office No. 505 Broadway, (basement.)

Wheeler & Wilson's Improved
SEWING-MACHINES.
At reduced prices.
Office, No. 505 Broadway.

Barry's Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists.

The Ladd & Webster Sewing-Machine may now be had for Fifty Dollars.
LADD, WEBSTER & CO.,
No. 500 Broadway.

New Invented Wigs and Toupees, also Moldavia Cream for preserving and beautifying the hair. Manufactured by W. A. BATCHELOR, No. 16 Bond-st.

MARRIED.

SMITH—HARWOOD.—In this City, on Monday, Feb. 4, by Rev. Dr. Armitage, GILBERT SMITH to Mrs. ABBA W. HARWOOD, both of this City.

☞ Providence, R. I., papers please copy.

GIMBERNAT—CROPSEY.—In this City, on Monday, Feb. 4, by Rev. George McCloskey, FLORENTINO GIMBERNAT, Jr., to MARY LOUISE, youngest daughter of J. F. Cropsey, Esq., all of this City.

BUNTING—SMITH.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Feb. 3, by Rev. Dr. Gulon, SOLOMON BUNTING to Miss SARAH W. SMITH.

WOODFORD—CHAPMAN.—In Hartford, on Wednesday, Jan. 30, by Rev. S. W. Robbins, of East Haddam, DAVID R. WOODFORD and Miss J. ISABELL CHAPMAN, both of Hartford.

POPE—BISSELL.—In Chicago, on Thursday, Jan. 24, by Rev. Dr. Clarkson, WILLARD S. POPE, of Chicago, to JULIA A., daughter of the late Emery Bissell, M. D., of Norwalk, Conn.

DIED.

RICHARDSON.—In this City, on Saturday, Feb. 2, at the Union-place Hotel, of pneumonia, GEORGETTE, only daughter of Nathaniel and Martha A. Richardson, of Boston, aged 2 years, 2 months and 22 days.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Tuesday,) from the Union-place Hotel, at 11 A. M., without further invitation.

☞ Boston, Mass., papers please copy.

CUMMINGS.—In this City, on Sunday, Feb. 3, LUTHER G. CUMMINGS, aged 36 years.

His funeral will be attended from his late residence, No. 129 7th-st., this day, (Tuesday,) 5th inst., at 2 o'clock.

CLARKE.—In this City, on Sunday, Feb. 3, HELEN A., wife of Edwin A. Clarke, aged 28 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the residence, No. 32 West 45th-st., without further notice.

BEACH.—In this City, on Sunday, Feb. 3, after a short and severe illness, MARGARET EVERTSON, youngest daughter of Aaron Beach, deceased of Newark, N. J.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of her brothers, Henry N. and Edward P. Beach, are invited to attend her funeral, on Wednesday, 6th inst., at 12 o'clock, from the Presbyterian Church, 5th-av., corner of 19th-st.

WEBSTER.—In this City, on Monday, Feb. 4, ADDIE, daughter of William V. and Amanda M. Webster, aged 9 months and 9 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 522 5th st., on Wednesday afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

SHOARDS.—In this City, on Monday evening, Feb. 4, of inflammation of the lungs, CHARLES HENRY, youngest son of Clayton and Elizabeth Shoards, aged 3 years and 15 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 34 6th-st., on Wednesday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, without further invitation.

VOUGHT.—In this City, on Monday, Feb. 4, CLARA M., daughter of Thomas W. and Julia P. Vought, aged 1 year and 16 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral this (Tuesday) morning, at 11 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 145 East 31st-st.

VERNON.—In Harlem, on Sunday, Feb. 3, FRANCIS H. VERNON, aged 22 years and 8 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his grandmother, MRS. Abigail Griffiths, 127th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., on Wednesday, Feb. 6, at 2 o'clock.

☞ Western papers please copy.

EDWARDS.—On Monday, Feb. 4, of croup, EMMA LOUISA EDWARDS, daughter of Margaret J. and Benjamin J. Edwards, aged 6 years and 2 months.

The remains will be removed on Wednesday, 6th inst., to Dundaff, Penn., for interment.

RENNELL.—On Saturday, Feb. 2, CASPAR WALLACE, infant son of Capt. Thornton B. and Lydia Rennell.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

SHAW.—On Sunday, Feb. 3, J

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Preferred causes—Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8 9, 10, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16. Enumerated—Nos. 220, 1, 2, 3, 4.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term.—Adjourned to Wednesday.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—*Part I.*—Nos. 193, 265, 267, 269, 67, 91, 95, 97, 101, 135, 143, 201, 283, 181, 203, 237, 171, 251, 285. *Part II.*—Adjourned.

SUPREME COURT—*Part I.*—Nos. 189, 649, 717, 1123, 1125, 163, 1129, 1131, 1135, 1137, 1139, 1141, 1143, 1147, 1149, 1151. *Part II.*—Nos. 424, 740, 412, 498, 488, 144, 792, 142, 830, 165, 656.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Nos. 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 106. *Part II.*—Adjourned to Wednesday.

Court of General Sessions.

CHARGE TO THE GRAND JURY.

Recorder HOFFMAN opened this Court yesterday, with the following charge to the Grand Jury, of which Mr. Robert S. Hone was made foreman:

GENTLEMEN OF THE GRAND JURY: I do not propose to detain you by a lengthy charge. I do not deem it necessary to do so. In view of the crowded state of the City Prison, and the mass of business which is pressing upon the Court, I believe the ends of justice will be better attained, and your time and mine be employed to better advantage, if we proceed at once to the discharge of our respective duties, instead of stopping here for a lengthy address. There exists in this community an intelligent and independnt Press, in the columns of which every public wrong and grievance is the subject of daily discussion. It exposes to your eye and mine, day by day, every scheme of corruption and fraud, every wrong of magnitude in local government, and every public evil which calls for or admits of redress. It seems unnecessary for me, under these circumstances, to charge you at length upon the state of the County, or to discuss before you general subjects, as was the custom in olden times, when necessity justified it. If constant agitation by the Press fails to arouse the community upon subjects of general interest, you cannot hope to do it. While I do not wish to underrate your power or importance, or to interfere with your rights to call public attention to public wrongs, I must nevertheless be permitted to say that in my opinion, your duty will be discharged with more satisfaction to yourselves and community if you will confine your inquiries and labors to specific cases of crime, and the indictment of individual offenders, and to bringing them to justice, instead of discussing general evils and presenting them to public attention. Those general evils can be better reached in another way. Let each of us act our legitimate parts, and then if the honest and intelligent men in this community will *talk less* about the wrongs which are said to exist in the administration of local affairs, and *do more* to eradicate them, we shall have a better reputation abroad and a better government at home.

Through the Grand Jury alone can criminals be brought to trial; and, without doubt, enough cases await your examination to occupy your time. If you will bear in mind the solemn oath you have taken, and the few rules and statutes to which I shall call your attention, the performance of your duties will be comparatively easy.

You will remember, in the first place, that you will hear but one side of a case. The accused has no hearing; he has, therefore, the right to ask of you, at least, that you will not find a bill against him, except upon an amount of evidence which, if unexplained, would satisfy you of his guilt, if you were sitting as petit jurors. You will observe two rules of evidence. First—You must reject entirely all hearsay evidence, and receive no statement from a witness unless made under oath, concerning a matter within his own knowledge. Second—In respect to the contents of written papers, you should always have the papers themselves before you when it is possible so to do. In case of their loss, or other absence, you may receive certified copies, or even parole testimony concerning their contents.

No fewer than sixteen of your number can sit for the transaction of business, nor can a bill be found, except by the concurrence of at least twelve.

Your Foreman will preserve order, administer oaths, and generally examine witnesses, though any juror may ask questions.

You will select one of your number as Clerk, and he shall keep minutes of your proceedings.

The District Attorney will advise you, and aid you in examining witnesses if you desire, but must not be present at your discussions, or when you vote.

An officer will attend your door, but must be excluded from your room.

The statute declares that every Grand Juror, or other officer who shall disclose the fact of an indictment being found against any person for felony, not in actual confinement, until he shall be arrested thereon, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor.

The statute requires that I should call your attention to the following matters, which I shall do without any lengthy comments thereon. They are:

The violation of the Election laws.
The violation of the Excise laws.
The violation of the Usury laws.
The violation of laws against lotteries.
The taking of illegal fees by public officers.

And violations of an act to prevent frauds in the sale of tickets upon steamboats and other vessels, passed March 23, 1860.

Should any persons charged with any of these offences be brought before you, you will make rigid investigation, and present those whom you find guilty.

You will now retire, gentlemen, to the discharge of your duties.

PLEAS AND SENTENCES OF THIEVES.

Sebastian Krollman, indicted for grand larceny, pleaded guilty to an attempt, and was sent to State Prison for two years and six months.

Charles Stewart and John Stanley, indicted for grand larceny, pleaded guilty to an attempt, and were sentenced, Stewart to the Penitentiary for six months, and Stanley to the same retreat for one year.

Joseph King, indicted for larceny from the person—a second offence—pleaded guilty of petty larceny, and was sent to the Penitentiary for six months, the District-Attorney explaining his acceptance of so light a plea, by saying that the prisoner's wife had interceded in his behalf, and a certificate of his delicate health had been furnished.

John L. Allen, indicted for grand larceny, pleaded guilty of an attempt, and was sentenced to the Penitentiary for one year.

The Court then adjourned to this morning at 11 o'clock, when the following cases will be taken up:

CALENDAR.

For Felonious Assault—Michael McKanna, Patrick Cusic, William J. Smith, Michael Walsh.
For Mayhem—Terence Monahan.
For Rape—Patrick Holland.
For Attempt at Rape—Michael McBride, William Anderson, Frederick Rosenbruck.
For False Pretenses—Michael Cane.
For Forgery—Henry Wilson, Thomas McConnell, Joseph Dempsey.
For Grand Larceny—Richard Kelly, Henry Livingston, Theodore Smith.
For Robbery—William Maloy.

Decision in the Rarey Horse-taming Case—Rarey Not to be Detained for Examination.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

Denton Offutt vs. *John S. Rarey*.—This action, and the motion made in it to examine the defendant, was stated in the TIMES February 2, in full.

The motion was to examine Mr. Rarey *de bene esse* on the ground that he was about to leave the State of New-York, and his testimony would be necessary to the plaintiff on the trial of the cause.

The Court now holds that there is no issue as yet made between the parties, there being no answer or demurrer put in by the defendant, and therefore the Court denies the motion.

The Law of Partnership.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Judges Robertson and Moncrief.

George F. Clark vs. *Thomas A. Davies*.—This cause was referred, in January, 1855, to Albert Matthews, to hear and determine the several issues therein; and now comes before this branch of the Court, upon an appeal from the findings of the Referee, the appeal having been taken by the defendant. The facts, as they appear from the pleadings and the findings of the referee are substantially as follows: Some time during the year 1843, the plaintiff and defendant entered into a partnership arrangement, by which they were to carry on the business of contracting for and erecting buildings in this City. By that agreement, the plaintiff, who was a practical builder, was to contribute his skill and knowledge as such, and the defendant, who is a practical architect, was also to contribute his skill and knowledge as such, and the two were to share equally in the profits of their enterprise. At this time it appears that the sum of $1,000 was contributed between them, but previous to the month of February, 1844, the defendant having become possessed of $12,000, it was further agreed between the parties that that sum should make up a part of their working capital. They then varied their former agreement so far as the same was to be applicable to the undertakings hereinafter mentioned. To-wit: that the said parties should on joint account, and as partners procure from the Ministers, Elders and Deacons of the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church of this City, leases of lots of land known as and by the Nos. 49 and 51 John-street and 3 Dutch-street in this City, for the purpose of erecting buildings thereon. In May 1844 they obtained a lease of said lots of the Dutch Church Corporation and commenced building thereon. These buildings, it is averred, rented for more than sufficient to pay for the ground rent and all other incidental expenses. The plaintiff sets out that under this agreement his share of the net profits up to February, 1843, is the sum of $2,541 69. In May, 1846, the defendant, it is alleged, made an agreement in writing with the plaintiff, in consideration of his services in erecting the buildings on this leasehold property to pay one-fourth of the sums of money that the said defendant should receive from the rents of said buildings during the term of ten years from May 1, 1844, after the deduction of expenses. The Referee found the facts substantially as above set forth; and further found and decided, that between the plaintiff and defendant, in respect to the leasehold property, there existed no partnership: that the written agreement of 1846 merged and extinguished all other agreements between the parties; and that said written agreement was a valid subsisting agreement between the parties.

The points taken by the appellant are, that admitting the agreement to be valid, it does not by its terms provide that payment shall be made before the expiration of ten years, and that it cannot be fairly contended that the payments were to be made when the rents should accrue nor as they should be collected.

The respondent takes opposite grounds in the construction of the agreement, and argues that the defendant is to pay one-fourth of such sums of money as he should receive from the rents and the income, *during the term of ten years*. This he construes to mean as often as the defendant shall receive the rents, and that by said agreement he was to continue to do so for the period of ten years.

John E. Burrell for defendant and appellant; William Fullerton, for plaintiff and respondent.

All About a Piano—A Question of Title.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Before Justice Hoffman.

Herman Stricker vs. *John P. Wakeman*.—This action is brought to recover the value of a piano alleged to have been wrongfully taken from the plaintiff by the defendant.

The plaintiff alleges, that in June, 1857, he was the owner, and then in possession of a certain rosewood piano, which he then had in the City of Newark, in the State of New-Jersey. That the value of the piano was one thousand dollars.

That while in said city of Newark, the defendant wrongfully took possession of the piano and converted the same to his own use; and notwithstanding the plaintiff has repeatedly demanded possession of the instrument, the defendant still retains it in his possession.

The defendant denies that the plaintiff was ever the owner of, or had possession of the instrument, and alleges that he purchased it of a third party, to whom he gave for it a valuable consideration.

The case is still on.

Shaffer, Garvin & Dodge for plaintiff; Owen, Gray & Owen for defendant.

Surrogate's Court.

Wills Admitted.—The wills of Catharine C. Goodhue, of Julia Martin, and Charles W. Dayton, were duly admitted to probate. No provisions of any public importance are contained therein.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

BARNARD, J.—*Bingham* vs. *Disbrow*.—Order settled.

Munn vs. *Oliver*.—Order of arrest discharged, with $10 costs.

Henicksen vs. *Henicksen*.—Divorce granted.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Hilton.

Bruce vs. *Benham*.—Motion to vacate order of arrest granted.

Dickey vs. *Drake*.—Judgment for plaintiff on demurrer, with leave to defendant to amend within twenty days, on payment of costs.

Megronnigle vs. *Schmitt*.—Attachment allowed.

Williams vs. *Williams*.—Judgment of divorce granted.

Scanlin vs. *Cowley*.—Motion denied with costs.

POLICE REPORTS.

A VERY UNPROFITABLE TRANSACTION—BROKERS' CONSPIRING TO DEFRAUD.

A few days since Mr. Dominico Chisachi, recently proprietor of a hat, cap and fur-store, at No. 146 Bowery, lodged a complaint before Justice OSBORNE against Geo. W. Markham, a broker, at No. 8 Pine-street; Dorrance Davis, engaged in a similar business at No. 19 Nassau-street, and another person, known as John M. Hodges, charging them with having conspired to defraud him of $1,600. It is alleged in the affidavit of the complainant that about the 10th of last month he advertised his store, including good-will and fixtures,) for sale. The defendant, Markham, had an interview with him and represented that he had been commissioned to purchase the property for a gentleman, named John M. Hodges, residing at No. 29 Fifth-avenue. With reference to payment, Markham stated that his principal was willing to buy for the sum asked, ($1,600,) but that instead of paying cash, he would give his promissory note, payable in three months, with collateral security in two bonds on the Mount Vernon Railroad Company, Illinois, valued at $800 each. Mr. Chisachi not appearing to be satisfied with the proposed terms, was referred by Markham to Davis, the other defendant, for information concerning Hodges and the Railroad Company. Calling upon Davis, he was told that what Markham had said with reference to the value of the bonds was perfectly true, and the latter added that they had been issued upon the security of 100,000 acres of land, valued, according to location, from $4 to $50 per acre, recently granted the Railroad Company by the State of Illinois. Davis also indorsed the representations which had been made about Hodges' wealth, whose note, he said, was negotiable, and would be taken anywhere without collateral security. Believing these statements Mr. Chisachi accepted the note and bonds, made his business over to Markham, and felt contented. He did not, however, remain many days in this happy condition, for he learned that as soon as Markham took possession of the store he sold the goods at auction and closed the place. His suspicions being thus awakened, Chisachi went to the bank where Hodges' note was made payable and was informed that no account was kept there in that gentleman's name. Next calling at the reputed residence of Mr. Hodges, in Fifth-avenue, his growing belief that he had been victimized received confirmation from the fact that no such person as the man he sought lived at the house in question. He subsequently ascertained that the Mount Vernon Railroad Company only existed in the imaginations of the accused, and therefore he invoked the law to redress his wrongs. Markham and Davis were yesterday apprehended by Sergeant Cropsey, of the First District Court, and to-day they will be examined on the charge.

The Horse-Tamers in Court—Mr. Offutt's Suit Against Mr. Rarey.

No. 240 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK CITY, Friday, Feb. 1, 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In justice to our client, Mr. DENTON OFFUTT, of New-Orleans, who has brought an action through us against Mr. JOHN S. RAREY, we cannot remain silent upon the subject of Mr. RAREY's note in this morning's papers.

The person at the *South* he turns off without naming, is backed up by the first men of that part of the country, and he holds Mr. RAREY's bond, wherein he pledges his *honor* and *good faith*, as well as binds himself in a penalty of $50 for each violation of it, not to reveal to any one the secret of horse-taming taught him, or disclose the contents of a book given him.

The Bond alluded to is also graced by such names as Hon. SAM. HOUSTON, of Texas, Hon. JOHN MINOR BOTTS, of Virginia, Senator RUSK, of Arkansas, and many other well-known gentlemen, who, like Mr. RAREY, were taught by Mr. OFFUTT his system of training horses, but who, unlike him, have kept their pledges of honor and good faith, and have not violated their bond.

Mr. JOHN S. RAREY knows very well the position of DENTON OFFUTT in this matter, and cannot put him off with those who have no claim upon him.

Mr. OFFUTT came originally from Lexington, KY., and the great Kentuckian, HENRY CLAY, was his friend and patron.

We inclose you a copy of Mr. CLAY's letter to Mr. OFFUTT. Mr. OFFUTT makes no attack upon Mr. RAREY's character, and does not design to. He thinks he has a just and valid claim upon JOHN S. RAREY upon the facts stated, and he don't understand that it is black-mailing to pursue his remedy in the Courts to which he has resorted, and where he will use his best efforts to bring the matter to a speedy trial.

Complaints do not come with a very good grace from Mr. RAREY about this prosecution, inasmuch as he has heretofore required the same kind of bonds from parties before he would impart the secret, and has prosecuted violations of them.

If Mr. RAREY is injured by a statement of the facts, he must take the responsibility, not OFFUTT.

We hold copies of RAREY's and OFFUTT's books, the original bond and other interesting memoranda. And if Mr. RAREY covets publicity of it, we shall be happy to spread before and submit to the public, whether JOHN S. RAREY is the originator of horse-taming taught by him, as he claims to be, or whether that honor belongs to DENTON OFFUTT.

Respectfully yours, E. W. PACKARD, Attorney for OFFUTT.

MR. CLAY'S LETTER.

ASHLAND, KY., Oct. 17, 1849.

The bearer hereof, Mr. DENTON OFFUTT, of Kentucky, being about to travel in other parts of the United States, and perhaps in Europe, I take great pleasure in recommending him as a person of uncommon skill in the treatment of horses and domestic animals, especially in training, breaking, and curing them of diseases.

Such is the extraordinary effect of his system in the management of the horse, that he will, in a very short time, render the wildest animal gentle and docile, insomuch that he will subject it to his easy control and direction. Mr. OFFUTT has been many years engaged in the study and practice of his remarkable method of dealing with the horse, and has given many satisfactory evidences of his great success. H. CLAY.

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE—The most popular and economical condiment known; delicious in *soup, gravy*, with fish, hot or cold *meats, game*, &c. The great reputation of this Sauce in all parts of the world has induced many *imitations* under the name of Worcestershire Sauce. Purchasers desiring the *genuine* will observe the name of LEA & PERRINS upon each bottle and wrapper. For sale by all respectable Grocers and Fruiterers.

JNO. DUNCAN & SONS, Union-square, late No. 405 Broadway, sole Agents.

ENVELOPES.

BERLIN & JONES, NO. 134 WILLIAM-ST., MANufacturers of envelopes of every size, quality and kind known in the trade, as business, legal, portfolio, document, detector, safety, embossed, opaque, silvered, square, wedding, mourning, drug, episcolary, pay, cloth-lined, business illustrated or tinted, hand cut, government, post-office, commercial, extra, super, superfine and extra superfine. A large stock of the above kinds on hand in the following colors, for the inspection of the trade: White wove and laid, light buff, dark buff, canary, amber, straw, pink, blue, lilac, gold and orange. We warrant the prices sufficiently low to be an inducement to the closest buyer. Samples furnished the trade gratis. Commercial, cut, from 50 cents upwards; Post-office cut, from 75 cents upwards; Government cut, from 90 cents upwards. BERLIN & JONES, Envelope Manufacturers, No. 134 William-st., New-York.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE D. KEYS.

HOTELS.

TRAVELERS DRIVE DIRECT TO THE SMITHSONIAN HOUSE, Broadway, corner of Houston-st., conducted on the European plan. Rooms, 50 cts. to $1 per day; good fare, clean rooms, prompt attention, and moderate charges. S. E. MEAD, Proprietor.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable Scotch woman, a situation as chambermaid; has no objection to do clear starching and fluting or plain sewing in a private gentleman's family. The best of reference from first-class families. No objection to a short distance in the country. Also by a most excellent young person, a situation as seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses; wages not so much an object as a comfortable situation. Call at or address No. 254 7th-av., third floor, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable Protestant English woman, a situation to do chamberwork and sewing, or as seamstress; would have no objection to assist with ironing or in the care of children; thoroughly understands her business for either purpose; has excellent City and country references from first class families. Can be seen at No. 132 West 20th st., between 7th and 8th avs., first floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A Protestant young woman, a situation as nurse and waiting in a private family, or would do general housework; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 76 4th-av., corner of 16th-st., in the fancy-store.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation as chambermaid and fine washer, or to assist with children and do sewing; good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 67 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., in the basement.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A young woman, a situation to do chamberwork and fine washing and ironing; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 28 3d-av., between 8th and 9th sts., in the fancy-store; can be seen for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation as chambermaid and fine washer, by a young woman; has the best of reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 155 East 31st-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable Protestant girl, as chambermaid, and to take care of a child. Apply at No. 163 Prince-st., Room No. 10.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—A highly respectable Protestant young woman, thoroughly competent for her duties, desires a situation, in city or country, as chambermaid and fine washing; is a first-class laundress and can flute; no objection to do chamberwork and plain sewing; can be highly recommended for honesty and efficiency. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., 1st floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID—LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, a situation by two respectable young women: one as chambermaid and the other as laundress; both thoroughly understand their business. The best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 115 West 26th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young girl, as chambermaid and laundress, or as general housemaid. Can be seen for two days at No. 67 West 18th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by a Protestant girl, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or do the fine washing; good City reference given. Apply, for two days, at No. 178 West 20th-st., rear house.

AS CHAMBERMAID, SEAMSTRESS, &c.—Wanted a situation as above, by a girl, who can be highly recommended by a family in which she has lived for years. Call at No. 50 East 23d-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young girl, as chambermaid and waitress, or would do housework in a small private family. Can be seen for two days at No. 80 West 20th st., in the rear.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS—OR to do general housework in a small private family, by a young woman. Best of City reference given. Apply at No. 108 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED IN A RESpectable private family as cook; understands soups and meats, game and jellies, creams and bread, and a good bread and cake baker. The best of reference given from her last place; no objections to a short distance in the country. Call for two days at No. 237 Elizabeth-st., first floor, back room. New-York.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A first-class Scotch Protestant cook; understands all kinds of soups, meats, poultry, game, jellies, and desserts; best City reference. Can be seen at No. 67 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., basement door. Can be seen for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A Protestant woman as first rate cook; perfectly understands meats, soups, game and all kinds of poultry; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 4 Jane-st., second door from Greenwich-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A COMpetent woman as good cook; would assist in the washing and ironing, and is willing and obliging; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE English Protestant woman, a situation as cook; thoroughly understands her business; has good reference; no objection to the country. Call or address, for two days, No. 357 2d-av., between 22d and 23d sts., third floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A first-class cook; understands jellies, soups and game; is a first-class meat and pastry cook; no objection to a first-class boarding-house; best of City reference. Apply at No. 39 5th-st., 2d floor, front room, between Bowery and 2d-av., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT WOman, a situation as cook; has no objection to assist in washing if required; is a good baker and understands her business in all its branches. Can be seen for two days at No. 182 7th-av, between 22d and 23d sts., second floor, back room. Best of City reference.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT WOman, with excellent City references, a situation as cook in all its branches; understands meats, poultry, baking and pastry, soups and jellies. Wages $10. Call, or address No. 216 East 23d-st., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RESpectable woman as cook in a small private family. She would be willing to assist with the washing and ironing, and has good reference. Inquire at No. 123 West 16th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., front basement.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS FIRST-class cook and baker; understands all kinds of desserts. Can give good satisfactory references. Has no objection to do part of the washing. Can be seen at No. 133 Amity-st., in the rear, for two days.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH WOman desires a situation as cook in a private family; would have no objection to do the plain sewing; is a good cook and baker. Can be seen at No. 63 20th-st., one door from 6th-av., second floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as cook; has no objection to assist with the washing; can be well recommended from her last place. Call at No. 3 East 21st-st., near 5th-av. Can be seen for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RESpectable woman, as perfect cook, in a first-class boarding house or hotel; also, a first-class cook in a private family; satisfactory City reference can be given. Call at No. 89 6th-av., first floor.

AS COOK.—A SCOTCH PROTESTANT WOMAN wishes a situation as first-class cook. Good reference. Call at No. 118 7th-av., second floor, front room.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a respectable young woman, to cook, wash and iron in a small private family; good City reference; willing to go into the country. Apply at No. 240 13th-st., near 1st-av., 2d floor, back room, for 2 days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED A SITUATION BY A respectable Protestant woman as cook, washer and ironer; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call, for two days, at No. 172 Mulberry-st., between Broome and Grand.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable young woman as good plain cook and excellent washer and ironer; is a good baker; has no objection to Brooklyn; best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 184 East 36th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS COOK, &c.—A LADY WISHES TO FIND A situation for a middle-aged woman, as cook, washer and ironer, in a small private family; or would take charge of a baby from its birth. Call, for two days, at No. 100 West 25th-st. Has no objection to the country.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG WOman, a situation in a private family, as good plain cook, washer and ironer; good baker of bread, biscuit, and family pies. Good City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 138 East 29th-st, fourth floor, back room.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a young woman, as good cook and baker; is a good washer and ironer; good City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 61 East Houston-st., near the Bowery,

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTAble woman a situation as cook and to assist with the washing and ironing; the best of City reference given. Call for two days at No. 482 2d-av.

AS COOK—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTed, situations by two girls, one as cook and to do the washing and ironing; the other as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and nurse; good City reference can be given. Call at No. 62 West 21st-st., corner of 6th-av., 3d floor.

AS COOK, &c., CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, a situation by two respectable girls—one to cook, wash and iron; the other to do chamberwork and washing; the best of City reference can be given. Apply at No. 132 West 42d-st., near 7th-av.

AS COOK AND CHAMBERMAID.—TWO well-recommended, willing, and obliging girls, desire situations, separate or together, City or country; one as good cook and baker, a first-rate washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waitress, will assist in washing. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., up stairs.

AS COOK AND HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A situation for a well-recommended girl, as cook; and for a good, strong, industrious girl, for general housework. Call at No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

E. C. TOWNSEND, Proprietor.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation to cook, wash and iron, by a very worthy servant; an experienced meat and good pastry cook, and a very superior washer and ironer, or will do the entire housework of a small family; is a neat efficient servant, and highly recommended. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS DRESSMAKER.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young woman, as dressmaker, to go out by the day or week. No objection to go to the country. Reference given. CaH at No. 141 31st-st., between 7th and 8th avs. Ring the third bell.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young woman, to do the general housework of a small family, or would do chamberwork and washing, and make herself generally useful. Has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS HOUSEMAID.—AN AGED SCOTCH LADY wants a situation, in a small private family, to do general housework; a good, steady place wanted as a home. Apply at No. 268 8th-av., next door to Post-office, top floor, back room, for three days.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a woman; one who thoroughly understands her business as perfect laundress; is capable of doing up all kinds of embroidery and fluting; has four years' reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 242 East 21st-st., first floor, back.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, by a first-class laundress, a situation in a gentleman's family; understands French fluting and all kinds of fine washing and ironing. Good City reference can be given. Can be seen until suited. Call at No. 214 West 25th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUation by a respectable girl, as excellent laundress; would assist in chamberwork, or do plain sewing; best of reference given. Call at No. 87 West 24th-st., for two days, room No. 7.

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A PROTestant girl, a situation as laundress, and to cook, wash and iron, or to do general housework in a private family. Call, for two days, at No. 301 East 12th-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED by a Protestant young woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; is a good sewer, can make children's dresses, and is accustomed to the care of children; the best of City reference given. Call for 2 days at No. 481 2d-av.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUAtion by a trustworthy person as nurse and seamstress, has been for years in care of children; can take charge from birth, and bring them up by hand; or as seamstress and chambermaid. Best City reference, Call at No. 96 West 28th st.

AS WET NURSE.—WANTED BY A RESPECTable young woman, a situation as wet nurse; has a good breast of milk. Address C. Q., Box No. 192 *Times* Office.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A RESPECTABLE WOman wishes a situation as seamstress, by the day, week, or month; would take a situation as nurse and seamstress; good testimonials can be had. Can be seen at No. 63 20th-st., one door from 6th av., second floor, back room.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A PROTESTANT GIRL wishes a situation as first-class seamstress; understands working on a sewing-machine; no objection to go a short distance in the country; has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 85 East 15th st., between 3d-av. and Irving-place, in the fancy-store, for two days.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A COMpetent young woman a situation as seamstress; can cut and fit for ladies and children, or would do chamberwork; has the most excellent City reference; is willing and obliging. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH seamstress; would wish to engage with a few private families to go out by the day or week at moderate wages; cut and baste for a sewing machine or infants' clothing, &c. Has the best of City reference. Call any day at No. 67 20th-st., near the 6th-av., in the store.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—A SITUATION WANTed as seamstress; can cut and fit dresses, and make shirts and do all kinds of family sewing; would assist in the care of children, or do chamberwork and sewing; or would go out by the day; has good City reference. Call for two days at No. 200 East 14th-st., near 1st-av.

AS SEAMSTRESS AND NURSE.—A RESpectable Scotch woman wants a situation as seamstress and nurse, or seamstress and chambermaid; understands dressmaking; a pious family preferred. Address J. O. B., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

AS USEFUL GIRL.—A YOUNG WOMAN, WITH four years' reference, wishes a situation; is a good chambermaid and excellent waitress; is also a first rate nurse, being very fond of children; can operate on Singer's sewing-machine; will make herself useful. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS WAITRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—A respectable young woman wants a situation as waitress and chambermaid; the best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 91 West 19th-st., first floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation in a respectable private family; one who understands her business; the best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 6 East 31st-st., between Madison and 5th avs., for two days.

GOOD SERVANTS, WHITE OR COLORED, can be procured at WEBB'S Intelligence Office, No. 16 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., late No. 82 Spring-st.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a respectable Englishman, of long experience, and thoroughly understands his business, and can be implicitly relied upon for honesty, sobriety and industry; always attends to his duty in the stable with punctuality and economy. Wages not so much an object as steady work. Good City references. Address COACHMAN, at Mr. Finigan's stable, No. 124 Clinton-place, near 6th av.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED—A SITUATION BY a respectable single man, of long experience in this City, as coachman, has lived in first-class families in this City. The best of City reference as to character and capabilities. Can be seen at Mr. Campbell's saddlery-store, No. 56 4th-av., or a note addressed to J. C., to the above place.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a respectable Englishman, single: understands his business and gardening; is willing and obliging. Best of City reference from his last employer. Address JOHN, Box No, 196 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, A situation, by a respectable young man, of long experience in business; is a first-rate waiter, and is willing to make himself generally useful; best of reference. Address M. M., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN OR GROOM.—A YOUNG man wishes a situation as coachman or groom; has good City reference; has no objection to the country wages no object to a steady home. Address J. B., Box No. 213 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND PLAIN GARDENER.—A situation wanted by a married, sober, honest man, who has good reference in the above capacities; family small. Wages not so much an object as a steady place the year round. Address PLAIN GARDENER, Box No. 205 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS COOK AND CONFECTIONER.—AN EXperienced, steady man, wishes a situation as cook and confectioner; no objections to the country. Address A. B. B., Box No. 172 *Times* Office,

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener by a married man, practically acquainted with the care and management of grapes, greenhouse plants and vegetables; the best reference given as to character and capability. Please address a note to M., Gardener, Box No. 202 *Times* Office; will be attended to this week.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a practical gardener; understands his business in all its branches—green-house, grapery, flowers and vegetable gardening, and the laying out of new places; has the very best of City references as to capability and character. Address J. D., at Mapes' store, No. 132 Nassau-st., for three days.

AS GARDENER.—A SITUATION WANTED BY an active, industrious man; fully understands his business in all its branches; is a native of England; age, 32 years; well recommended. Address THOMAS, Box No. 207 *Times* Office, New-York.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG man, a situation as vegetable gardener; understands the care of horses, cows, &c.; best of reference given. Address F. P., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

AS GROOM, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTAble boy, a situation to take care of horses, or any other light work, and make himself generally useful. Address J., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

AS WAITER.—A FRENCHMAN OF RESPECTable family, who has received a good education, and speaks three languages well, and thoroughly understands the duties of a waiter, desires such a situation in a private family. He has been employed for six years in his last place, and has the best of City recommendations. No objections to travel or go into the country. Address M. E., Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Frenchman of steady habits, a situation as waiter in a private family; he understands his business thoroughly, and can give five years' City references from his last employer. Apply or address to L. M., care of Mr. A. Aviset, No. 590 Broadway, Metropolitan Building, this day and Wednesday.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter, by a steady, competent single man, who understands his business well, and has the best of City references. Any communication left at Hazard & Caswell's, 5th-av. Hotel, for T. H., will meet quick attention for two days.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, BY A MIDDLE-AGED Frenchman, who has lived several years with the most respectable families in this City, a situation as waiter with a private family. Good City references given. Address A. N., Box. 190 *Times* Office, for 3 days.

AS WAITER.—A SCOTCHMAN WISHES A SITuation as waiter; understands the business thoroughly; has the best of City reference. Apply at Ackerman's, No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

TO FARMERS.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a married man, with a small family, as farmer; has the best recommendations as to sobriety, industry, and capability from his last employer, where he has lived 8 years. Address FARMER, Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

A SALESMAN.—AN EXPERIENCED SALESman, of undoubtedly good character and capacity, who can influence a reasonable amount of trade, is wanted in a silk goods jobbing store; also, a mantilla salesman, possessed of like qualifications. Address Box No. 4,615, Post-Office.

A PERSON OF RESPECTABILITY IS wanted to assist a lady in the duties of her household, and to take charge of a child 2½ years of age; an educated, well-spoken, reliable person, from 25 to 35 years of age, is required, to whom a comfortable home will be offered. Address, with terms and references, to GOVERNESS, Madison-square, Post office.

AGENTS WANTED—TO CANVASS FOR FAXon's Bank Note Register and Counterfeit Detector. Good references will be required. Address, inclosing postage stamp E. J. FAXON, corner Main and Exchange sts., Buffalo, N. Y.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

LADIES' GOLD HUNTING WATCHES, Warranted, $22.
LADIES' GOLD OPEN-FACE WATCHES, Warranted, $15.
W. EVERTSON SMITH, No. 15 Maiden-lane.

WATCHES AND DIAMONDS AT HALF-PRICE.—Ladies' and gentlemen's Gold Watches, warran

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

EXTRAORDINARY SALE OF FIRST-CLASS ORIGINAL PICTURES.

Being the entire collection known as the "French and Flemish Exhibition" at Goupil's Gallery.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell by auction on the EVENINGS of WEDNESDAY, 6th, and THURSDAY, 7th February, at 7 o'clock each evening, at "Goupil's Gallery," No. 772 Broadway, corner of 9th-st., that superb collection of pictures known as the French and Flemish Exhibition at Goupil's.

The thousands who have visited this exhibition will need no further reminder. Those who have not had the opportunity are advised that it contains the latest and best works of Gerome, Muller, Leys, Knaus, Lambinet, Sassini, Plassan, Perrot, Bonheur, Duverger, de Meneberg, Edouard Frere, Leabbe, Schlesinger, Troyer, Verboeckhoven, Veyrassat, Van Marcke, Auguste Bonheur, Edouard Dubuff, Theodore Frere, Daubigny, Breton, St. Jean, Troyon Van Schencel, Rousseau, De Winter, Chavet, Ziem, and others forming the most complete exposition of the modern French and Flemish School of Art ever made in this country. The exhibition will remain open until the sale as usual. No other pictures will be admitted, and catalogues will be ready in a few days. The gallery will be open for public exhibition two days and evenings before the sale. Admission free.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

EXTRAORDINARY SALE OF PARIS-MADE FURNITURE.

By E. & F. B. SCHENCK, THURSDAY, 7th inst., at 11 o'clock, at their saleroom, No. 141 Broadway, the above superb furniture, consisting of rosewood and black wood and gilt suites, covered in satin velvet, and reps; rosewood and mahogany amoires-à-glace, buffets, Bibliotheques, encoignures, buffet de salon, table-à-jeu, style Louis XV.; consoles, tables entre jambes, and other styles; bureaux à cadeau, bureaux Louis XV. chiffonier, buffet de salle à manger à coulisses, guéridons, table à ouvrage, toilettes, douchie, sultane, videpoche, cadre et gorge, comodes à cadre bergeans, &c. The above is now on exhibition and will be positively sold, without reserve, to pay charges.

RUSSELL W. WESCOTT, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.

$9,000 WORTH OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, RICH CARPETS, ELEGANT PIANO-FORTE, Cost $400, BRONZES, PAINTINGS, ELEGANT ROSEWOOD PARLOR SUITES, &c.

TO-MORROW, (Wednesday,) at 10½ o'clock, By RUSSELL W. WESCOTT, embracing the entire contents of the dwelling house No. 152 West 21st-st., near 7th av. The parlors, chambers, dining-room and library are beautifully furnished throughout with everything adapted to a fashionable and costly residence, in rosewood, oak and mahogany; superb mattresses, bedding, parlor suites, rich carpets, silver-ware, China, cutlery, &c. No postponement. Catalogues at house.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS & Co. Auctioneers.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, At 10½ o'clock at the Salesroom, No. 64 Cedar-st., opposite Post-office, A general assortment of parlor, bed and dining-room furniture, removed from East Broadway for convenience of sale. Catalogues now ready.

NOTICE OF SALE.—WHEREAS, DEFAULT has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage, bearing date on the 1st of May, A. D. 185-, and executed by the Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company to Azariah C. Flagg, in the City of New-York, Trustee, and duly recorded in the office of the Secretary of State of the State of Wisconsin, in Book A of Railroad Mortgages, on pages 159 to 167, inclusive; and whereas, the said Flagg has resigned the appointment of Trustee under said mortgage, and the undersigned has been duly constituted and appointed, according to the provisions of said mortgage, successor to said Flagg, and Trustee in his place:

Now, therefore, by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage and in pursuance of law, the undersigned Trustee under said mortgage, will, on the 2d day of March, A. D. 1861, at the station-house of said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company, in the City of Sheboygan, Wisconsin, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, sell at public auction to the highest bidder, for the payment of two hundred and thirty eight thousand and ninety-five dollars and forty-one cents ($238,095 41), the amount of bonds secured by said mortgage now outstanding with the interest thereon unpaid, being the amount claimed to be due thereon, the mortgaged premises described in said mortgage, to wit:

All and singular, the first division of the Railroad of said Company, from the City of Sheboygan to the City of Fond du Lac, in Wisconsin, together with all the rights of way, depot grounds, railways, rails, bridges, fences, stations, station-houses and other buildings, and all the lands and hereditaments by said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company then held or thereafter acquired in connection with the said first division of their railway, or relating thereto, or obtained under the rights and privileges of their charter, or conveyed to them by deed; and also all the tolls, incomes, rents, issues and profits and corporate and other franchises of said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company connected with the said first division of their railway, or relating thereto; and also all the locomotive-engines, tenders, cars of every kind, machinery, machine-shops, tools and implements, wood and property connected with the proper equipment, working, operating and conducting of the said railroad then owned, or thereafter acquired, by the said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company, for or appurtenant to the aforesaid line of road in substitution of those then owned, or otherwise, all of which personal chattels were declared to be fixtures and appurtenances, and were to be used and sold therewith, and not separated therefrom, and were to be taken as a part thereof.

Dated Dec. 15, 1860. SAMUEL P. BENSON, Trustee.

A. M. CRISTADAR, Auctioneer.

SHERIFF SALE OF DRY GOODS, &c.—A. M. CRISTADAR will sell THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at No. 444 3d-av., the entire contents of said store, comprising a large assortment of dress goods, delaines, alpacas, parametas, cashmeres, barages, flannels, muslins de laines, also, plain and figured silks, a large lot of table cloths, sheeting, and a general assortment of goods usually kept in a dry-goods store. By order of JOHN KELLY, Sheriff.

JOSEPH BRORMAN, Auctioneer.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 6, AT 1 O'CLOCK P. M., at No. 74 Pineapple-st., between Henry and Hicks sts., Brooklyn:

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—Rosewood melodeon, nearly new; one Grover & Baker sewing machine, mahogany sofas, tables, chairs, bedsteads, bureaus, mattresses, carpets, oil cloth, stoves, crockery, oak extension table, &c., &c.

J. H. BURLEY, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGE SALE.—J. H. BURLEY WILL sell THIS DAY, at 2 o'clock, at No. 444 Canal-st., Bureaus, bedsteads, chairs, tables, sofas, sofa beds, mattresses and beds, mirror, carpets, pianos, sheets, comforters, blankets, linen, kitchen furniture, &c.

JAMES WHITING, Attorney.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., WILL SELL at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 6, at 12 o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., a beautiful collection of stuffed birds, arranged singly, in groups, and under glass shades, prepared by the well-known taxidermist, W. Galbraith.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE BY ORDER OF THE Supreme Court, on TUESDAY, Feb. 5, 1861, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Merchants' Exchange, of the two-story, attic and basement brick front house No. 55 Exeter-st. Lot 23 by 88 feet. S. P. NASH, Referee. CHAS. B. HART, Plff's Att'y, No. 40 Wall-st.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.

400 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS at auction—By RICHARDS & WHITING, on WEDNESDAY, Feb 6, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 44 Cortlandt-st. comprising an assortment of new goods, direct from the manufacturers. Catalogues on the morning of sale.

WE WOULD CALL ATTENTION TO THE sale of the valuable house No. 255 West 22d-st., to be sold at auction by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. Maps at the Auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT.—A COUNTRY residence in North Orange, N. J. is finely located, and within five minutes' walk of the depôt; is well built, filled in with brick; has all the modern improvements, and contains five sleeping rooms; the garden is in fine order, and contains half an acre of land. For further particulars inquire of S. E. MORSE, Jr., No. 37 Park-row, or H. B. BLACKWELL, No. 49 Main-st., Orange, N. J.

FOR SALE—ON THE BANKS OF THE HUDSON River, two miles below Poughkeepsie, 68 acres of land, extending from the Post road to the river, adjoining the residence of Prof. Morse, and formerly part of the estate of Henry Livingston, deceased. For the formation of an elegant country seat, with extensive and ornamental grounds, the above is unsurpassed by any situation on the Hudson. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Building, Pine-st.

FOR SALE—IN THE BEAUTIFUL AND THRIVing village of Bloomfield, New-Jersey, two houses and premises suitable for genteel families; they are situated near the Presbyterian Church, in the immediate neighborhood of excellent male and female schools, and but a short distance from the Railroad Depôt. For terms, apply to ROWE, WOODRUFF & CARTER, No. 178 Washington-st., New-York, or to the subscriber at Bloomfield. W. S. BALDWIN.

TO RENT IN THE VILLAGE OF YONKERS —A first-class residence, situated on the bank of the Hudson, a quarter of a mile south of the depôt; very eligibly located; house 35 feet square contains 15 rooms, gas, &c., &c.; good stable, carriage-house 1¼ acres of ground, very superior garden, well stocked with choice fruits and berries. Inquire of L. UNDERHILL, No. 297 Broadway.

TO LET—ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY SEATS, village residences, farms and villa sites, a great variety, within an hour of Cortlandt-st., for rent and for sale very low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 56 Village-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE NEAT AND substantial, well built, brown-stone front house, south side 15th-st., 140 feet west of 6th-av. It has all the conveniences requisite for a genteel residence. Terms easy and reasonable. Apply to JOHN MURTHA, No. 626 6th-av.

FOR SALE—THREE TWO-STORY AND BASEment brick houses, with the modern improvements, situated in De Kalb-av., adjoining the corner of Skillman-st., Brooklyn. Inquire of BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 227 Washington-st., New-York.

FOR SALE.—THREE STORY BRICK HOUSE, IN an eligible part of the City of New-York. The house has twelve rooms, is very substantially built; part purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to DANIEL BARNES, No. 100 West 22d-st.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—FIRST-class house, with all modern improvements, 19 rooms and brown-stone front. No. 96 St. Mark's-place; in good repair; lot 25x98 feet. Price $9,500. Inquire of J. R. GRAY, No. 72 Wall-st.

HARLEM LOTS FOR SALE—EVERY ONE A HOME.—A number of fine lots, well located in Harlem, and ready for immediate improvement. Will sell on easy terms, or would be parties to build. Call, or address A. WARNER PLATT, No. 81 Liberty-st.

HARLEM LOTS FOR SALE.—TWENTY-four of the most desirable lots in Harlem, ready for immediate improvement, at low prices and on easy terms. S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

WANTED—A GOOD, CHEAP, SECOND-HAND Billiard table. For further information address S. M. DRAKE, Hazleton, Luzerne County, Penn.

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS, corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New York, issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers, available in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits for use in Europe, China, &c., &c.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO., No. 59 WALL-ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

P. W. GALLAUDET, NOTE BROKER, NO. 11 PINE-ST., NEAR BROADWAY. PUSINESS PAPER NEGOTIATED AT LOWEST RATES. LOANS OBTAINED ON FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES.

OFFICE OF THE METROPOLITAN GAS LIGHT CO., NEW-YORK Jan. 22, 1861.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company, held on the 14th inst., the following gentlemen were elected:

C. H. SAND, JOS PH NOBLE,
JOHN D. SCOTT, C. GODFREY GUNTHER,
HERMANN MAROUSE, GEORGE OPDYKE,
JAMES ROY, MELVIN S. WHITNEY,
EDWARD SCHELL, W. J. SYMS,
EUGENE S. BALLIN, DANIEL DEVLIN

At a subsequent meeting of the Board C. H. SAND was unanimously reelected President; JAMES ROY, Vice-President; O. ZOLLIKOFFER, Secretary and Treasurer, and W. TITUS, Assistant Secretary.

O. ZOLLIKOFFER, Secretary.

NEW-YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE COMPANY.—The subscribers to the stock of this Company are hereby notified that the final installment of 20 per cent. has this day been called for by resolution of the Board of Trustees, payable on or before the 11th of February at the Office of the Treasurer, WILLIAM H. NEWMAN, No. 76 Pearl-st.

FRANCIS M. FRENCH, President.

EDWARD CROMWELL, Secretary. NEW-YORK Jan. 23, 1861.

LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Office Mechanics' Bank Building, No. 31 Wall-st., NEW YORK Jan 23, 1861.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF THE COMPANY for twenty-five Directors and three Inspectors for the next ensuing election will be held at this office, on TUESDAY, the 5th day of February next. Polls open from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M.

GEORGE D. CRARY, Secretary.

NOTICE TO MILWAUKEE AND HORICON FIRST MORTGAGE BONDHOLDERS.—A meeting to consult with Mr. R. H. Lowry Trustee, and take means to protect their interests, will be held at the office of Satterlee & Co. No. 49 Exchange-place, on MONDAY, Feb. 11 at 1 P. M. Bondholders may call any day prior, at that hour, to meet the Committee.

A. W. SPIES, Chairman

KISSAM & JONES, COUNSELLORS AT Law, No. 59 William-st. BENJAMIN T. KISSAM, GEORGE A. JONES. Mr. GEORGE A. JONES devotes his special attention to the care of estates and to the management of all business of a fiduciary character. Ordinary commission 2½ per cent.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE FORMED A copartnership under the style of WOOD & REDMOND, to do a brokerage business in Bills of Exchange Notes and Stocks. J. WALTER WOOD, (lately of Dennistoun, Wood & Co.) HENRY REDMOND. No. 42 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1861.

BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, NEW YORK, Feb. 2 1861.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR FIFTEEN Directors and three Inspectors of Election will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, 19th inst., between the hours of 11 and 12 o'clock A. M.

R. H. LOWRY, Cashier.

NEW YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD CO., NEW YORK, Jan 28, 1861.

INTEREST COUPONS OF THE SECOND Mortgage Bonds and Bonds of 1861, will be paid on and after February 1st, at the Treasurer's office.

W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

$50,000 NEW-YORK CITY SIX PER cent. Stock of 1875, interest payable quarterly in sums to suit purchasers. For sale by J. B. TAYLOR, No. 48 Pine-st.

DIVIDENDS.

LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, NEW YORK, Jan. 29, 1861.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE Per Cent. on the Capital Stock has this day been declared, payable to the Stockholders on and after Friday, the 1st day of February next. The Transfer Books will be closed until that day. By order of the Board.

N. F. PALMER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE HOME INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, Jan. 24, 1861.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per cent., payable on MONDAY, the 28th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that time.

J. MILTON SMITH, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—OCEAN BANK.—THE BOARD OF Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Three and One half per Cent. on the capital stock of this Bank, payable at the Banking House on and after Feb. 11. The transfer books will be closed from the 5th to the 11th of February. CHARLES PALMER, Assistant Cashier.

OFFICE BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY - No. 434 Broadway, Jan. 21, 1861.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a dividend of Seven per Cent., payable Feb. 1.

JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

CITY BANK BROOKLYN, Feb. 1, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared a Dividend of 3½ per cent., payable to the Stockholders on the 12th inst.

R. P. PERVIN, Cashier.

FIFTEENTH DIVIDEND.—THE KNICKERbocker Stage Company have this day declared a dividend of Three per Cent. for the last six months, payable on and after the 9th instant, until which time the Transfer books will be closed. GEO C. PETERS, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE ADRIATIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY has this day declared a Dividend of Four per Cent., payable on demand.

Jan. 31, 1861. F. W. LEWIS, Secretary.

TO LET.

TO LET—A brown-stone front house in 45th-st., between 6th-av. and Broadway; rent $800 a year.

A brown-stone front house in 46th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; $1,000 a year.

A brown-stone front house in 48th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.; $600 a year.

A frame cottage in 49th st., between 4th and 5th avs.; $250 a year.

A brick cottage in 49th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.; $300 a year.

A brick house in 25th st., south side, No. 94; $600 a year.

A choice of four elegant brick houses in 2d-av., between 37th and 38th sts.; $600 a year from May next.

A first-class brown-stone front house in 47th st., between 5th and 6th avs.; $1,000 a year.

Also a brick house in 55th-st., between Broadway and 8th-av.; $600 a year.

Floors in the full-front brick houses built by John C. Sares, in 6th-av., between 44th and 45th sts.

A floor and a half in one of the marble-trimmed houses in 6th-av., between 45th and 46th sts., west side.

Floors in the five-story new buildings in 6th-av., between 45th and 46th sts., well suited for a family on a floor.

A couple of furnished houses well located.

Any number of houses and lots for sale. Apply to JOHN KAVANAGH, Northeast corner 6th-av. and 45th-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—FOR A TERM OF YEARS. The three-story basement house, No. 10 Greenwich-st., near the Battery, and opposite the Hudson River Railroad depôt; two stores on the basement floor, with rooms on the first floor, well adapted for offices for steamship companies, being large and commodious—size, 32 feet front.

Also, stores and houses to let and lease in different locations. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

LARGE BOARDING HOUSE TO LET—Situated on Brooklyn Heights, very convenient to the ferries, capable of accommodating 75 boarders. To a tenant with satisfactory security, the rent will be $2,200. Stable in the immediate neighborhood. For further particulars, address T. G., Box No. 108 *Times* Office.

TO LEASE—THE VERY EXTENSIVE MANUfacturing premises Nos. 24 and 26 Wooster-st., near Broadway and Canal-st. They are well lighted, and been used 7 years as a piano-forte factory. Apply at No. 27 Wooster-st. MAJOR THOMPSON.

TO LET—AN OFFICE IN THE BEST PART OF Broadway, first floor, up stairs, suitable for a bookseller, magazine publisher or other business. Rent $400. G. P. PUTNAM, No. 532 Broadway, opposite Prescott House.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE SIX STORY BUILding S. E. corner of 4th av. and 14th st., with the house adjoining on 14th-st., suitable for a hotel or boarding-house. Apply to J. CODDINGTON, No. 17 Wall-st.

TO LET—THE SECOND FLOOR OF NO. 24 ANN-st.—The premises are very desirable, and may be leased from the present time till May, 1863. Inquire in the office of EL NOTICIOSO, No. 24 Ann-st.

TO LET FROM FIRST OF MAY—THE FIRST-class furnished house No. 36 East 12th-st., near Broadway. Apply to RIGGS & CO., No. 56 Wall-st.

STEAM-POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st. Rooms 45x200, and engines 1,000 horse power.

LIGHT ROOMS AND STEADY POWER to Let, by JOHN GANDU, No. 102 Walker-st.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—A HOUSE in Bleecker-st., near Macdougal; 27x80 feet; newly and elegantly furnished; walls frescoed and painted; fine yard and grapery. Will be let furnished or unfurnished. Possession immediately or May 1, for one year from May 1, to unexceptionable parties. Apply to DEXTER GILBERT & RIKER, corner 3d-av. and 25th-st., Bull's Head Bank Building.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR NEW-HAVEN.—FARE $1, BERTHS FREE, by steamer from Peck slip daily at 5 P. M. Passengers for Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, Northampton, and towns on the line of Vermont railroads, can take the 11 P. M. train from New-Haven, or remain on board the boat until the next morning without charge. Merchandise forwarded by an express train through to Burlington, Ogdensburgh, Montreal and intermediate towns.

FRANCIS HYDE, General Freight Agent.

FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT AND NEW-YORK STEAM FERRY COMPANY.—On and after MONDAY, Oct. 1, 1860, the iron steamer FLUSHING, Capt. WM H. NIMMO, will run as follows: Leave Flushing and College Point, daily, Sundays excepted—from Flushing, 8 A. M. and 1 P. M.; from Fulton Market, New-York, 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M. Freight taken to College Point at 10:30 only. Fare 15 cents.

WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

MEDICAL.

RUSHTON'S TROCHES

FOR COUGHS, COLDS, BRONCHITIS, SORE-THROAT, HOARSENESS, &c.

PUBLIC SPEAKERS AND SINGERS will find these Troches of great benefit in preventing hoarseness and hussiness of voice.

FOR CATARRH AND COLD IN THE HEAD, these Troches will be found to give almost immediate relief.

RUSHTON'S, cor. BROADWAY, Barclay and Canal sts. Price 25 cents a Box.

Ask for RUSHTON'S 13 cent Troches, to try them.

AN ASTOUNDING FACT.—AMONG MANY others is revealed in the pages of Dr. LARMONT'S Paris London, and New-York *Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide*, which deserves the attention of the male sex particularly, both married and single. His long and extensive practice has proven that every kind of male is suffering from debility or disease, at first local, but in a few years prostrating the nervous system, causing indigestion, constipation, palpitation and fluttering of the heart, derangement of the liver, kidneys and bladder, a ringing or buzzing in the ears or head, affecting the mind and memory so as to incapacitate the sufferer for business or pleasure. But few know the cause of their disease, though many who do let their false modesty deter them from consulting the author of the book, who is curing a few such patients by hundreds. Read the book, and don't suffer any longer. It is mailed free for $1, by LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey-st., or the author, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., and 7 to 9 Thursday evenings, at No. 647 Broadway, up stairs, N. Y.

DR. COX, AGENT FOR THE JAPAN SECRET OR FEMALE'S FRIEND, a most important charm to females for removing obstructions, &c., and producing monthly regularities without any inconvenience to the patient. This medicinal secret was prepared and administered by a very celebrated physician in Jeddo from a plant grown in Japan and not found elsewhere; and every patient in Dr. Cox's practice since his agency has produced its charms. Price of the Japan Secret, $3 a package, sent to any address.

CAUTION!—Married ladies are expressly requested not to use the remedy without consulting Dr. A. B. Cox personally or by letter. Ladies desiring to consult a short interview is only required to learn his mode of treatment. Consultation free. Ladies will be received at his rooms without any interruption from other patients.

Dr. A. B. COX, No. 17 West Houston-st., N. Y.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-STREET, may be confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 20 years devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the Urethra and Seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. M. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified Physician and Surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

A PHYSOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE.—Containing nearly 300 pages and 130 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease; with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment,—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage, to any address, on receipt of 25 cents in specie or postage stamps, by addressing Dr. LA CROIX, Albany, N. Y.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of his valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price, $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY—DR. WARD'S GREAT BENEFACTOR. The greatest periodical remedy ever discovered. Infallible for the immediate removal of obstructions, irregularities, and female diseases. Price $1. Office No. 483 Broadway, where Dr. WARD can be consulted in confidence day or evening.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, established for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP cures certain diseases when regular ways have failed, and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures, in new cases, in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and inculgence; is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

RENEWAL OF LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given that the limited partnership heretofore formed and existing between the undersigned, under the name or firm of EDWARD LYNES, pursuant to the provisions of the statutes of the State of New-York, commencing on the 31st day of December, 1857, and terminating on the 1st day of January, 1860, and which was renewed on the 31st day of December, 1858, for the period from the 1st of January, 1859, to the 1st of January, 1861, is hereby renewed and continued beyond the term originally fixed for its duration, as follows:

1. That the name or firm under which said renewed partnership is to be continued is, as heretofore, EDWARD LYNES.

2. That the general nature of the business intended to be transacted by said partnership during such continuance as hereto fore, is the general Hardware business, in the City of New York.

3. The names of the partners interested in, and forming such partnership, and their respective places of residence, and the nature of their partnership are as follows, viz.: EDWARD LYNES, residing at No. 512 5th-av., in the City of New-York is as heretofore, and will continue general partner. THOMAS MORRELL, residing at No. 51 East 21st-st., in said City, is as heretofore, and will continue special partner.

4. The said Thomas Morrell, as such special partner, hath heretofore contributed to the common stock as capital, the sum of $20,000 in cash, actually paid in, no part of which sum has been withdrawn, paid out, transferred or reduced, but the same is to remain in said partnership as a contribution by the said Thomas Morrell, special partner of capital to the common stock during the renewal or continuance of said limited partnership.

5. That the said renewed partnership is to commence on the first day of January, 1861, and is to terminate on the first day of January, 1863.

(Signed) EDWARD LYNES, THOMAS MORRELL.

New-York, Dec. 31, 1860.

NOTICE.—IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE DEATH of EDWARD C. RENING, on the 26th ult., the firm of EDWARD CORNING & CO. is dissolved.

The subscriber, surviving partner, will use the name of the firm only in liquidation of its affairs.

The stock of hardware, shelf goods, cutlery, &c., as also the good will of the business, is offered for sale, and the store, No. 76 Duane-st., will be leased on favorable terms, to which the attention of hardware dealers is invited. JASPER E. CORNING, Surviving Partner of the late firm of EDWARD CORNING & CO.

No. 76 DUANE-ST., New-York, Feb. 4, 1861.

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF D. S. BARNES & CO. is this day dissolved, by the retiring of PLATT CONKLIN. D. S. BARNES will sign the name of the firm in liquidation. D. S. BARNES, P. CONKLIN. New-York, Dec. 31, 1860.

NOTICE.

Our business will be continued, as usual, at the old stand, Nos. 13 and 15 Park-row, under the style of D. S. BARNES.

NOS. 122 AND 124 DUANE-ST., COR. OF CHURCH, NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1861.

THE COPARTNERSHIP OF FREELAND, SQUIRES & CO. having expired by limitation, the undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the name of FREELAND, STUART & CO.

JAMES FREELAND, CHAS. H. BOWMAN, JOHN M. STUART, WM. H. FREELAND. ROBERT SQUIRES,

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—NOTICE IS hereby given that the firm of WILSON BROTHERS, composed of the subscribers, has been this day dissolved. CHRISTOPHER WILSON, RUTLEDGE WILSON.

Dated, New-York, Feb. 2, 1861.

COPARTNERSHIP.—OUR NEPHEW, JOHN F. MESSENGER, is a member of our firm from this date. T. & H. MESSENGER.

New-York, Feb. 1, 1861.

NOTICE.—HENRY L. PIERSON, JR., AND DANIEL L. WINCHESTER are this day admitted as partners in our firm. PIERSON & CO.

New-York, Feb. 1, 1861.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

HOUSE WANTED.—THE ADVERTISER wishes to hire a small house in the upper part of the City. A house suitable as to condition, size, rent, etc., would be taken for a term of years. Location preferred west of 4th-av. and south of 34th-st. Address Box No. 519 Post-office.

A SMALL CONVENIENT HOUSE WANTED—To purchase or hire, in a good neighborhood, below 40th-st., with modern improvements. Address, with terms and location, HOWARD, Box No. 144 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A HOUSE SUITABLE FOR A YOUNG Ladies' Seminary; must be accessible to New-York. Address J. R. S., Box No. 4,652 Post-office New-York.

WANTED—FROM THE FIRST OF APRIL, A cottage house, south of 60th-st. Rent about $275. Address G. I. F., box No. 2,062 Post-office.

FARMS.

FOR SALE—A FARM CONTAINING 55 ACRES of beautifully located land, situated on the Hyde Park Road, about one mile from the City of Poughkeepsie; said farm is susceptible of being divided into two or more places, commanding views of the Hudson; would be exchanged for a modern built firs-class house, desirably located. For terms and particulars, apply to JOHN W. CORLIES, No. 38 Dey-st.

CHOICE FARM FOR SALE—ONE HUNdred acres on the east bank of the Hudson River, between New-Hamburgh and Poughkeepsie. One of the best farms in Dutchess County, having a number of fine building sites, with extensive inland and river views, with good farm buildings, stock of cattle, hay, farming utensils, &c. Would be sold low. Apply at No. 170 William-st.

FARMS, COTTAGES AND COUNTRY SEATS in the best locations in Orange, Rockland and Westchester Counties, and in New-Jersey, for sale and exchange. S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

SHIPPING.

THROUGH FREIGHT ARRANGEMENT.—For NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, CITY POINT and RICHMOND, connecting with Norfolk and Petersburgh and South Side Railroads for Lynchburgh, BRISTOL, MEMPHIS and intermediate stations. Freight received every day and through receipts furnished at Pier No. 13 North River.

Steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt SKINNER, leaves every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M.

Steamship YORKTOWN, Capt. PARRISH, every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.

Freight to Norfolk 7 cents per foot; to City Point, 8 cents; and to Richmond, 9 cents.

Passage to Norfolk, (stateroom and meals included,) $8; to Petersburgh or Richmond, $10; children between the ages of 1 and 12, half price.

LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....80

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60

The ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.

The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. | AFRICA, Capt Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. | CANADA, Capt Lang.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. | AMERICA, Capt. Moodie.
AUSTRALASIA, Capt. E. M. Hockley. | NIAGARA, Capt Andie son. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch. SCOTIA. (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

CANADA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 9.
AUSTRALASIAN, Hockley, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 16.
AMERICA, Little, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 23.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 30.
NIAGARA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb 6.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 13.
CANADA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 20.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones, or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For freights or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

ON SATURDAY, MARCH 2.

THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER FULTON, J. A. WALTON, Commander.

Will sail from Pier No. 37 NORTH RIVER, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, March 2, at noon.

This steamer (unsurpassed for safety and comfort) has double-engines under deck inclosed by water-tight compartments, which, besides other results, tends, in the event of collision or stranding to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers.

Price of passage, in second cabin, $75 and $90.

For freight or passage, apply to SAMUEL M. FOX, GEO. MACKENZIE, Agents, No. 7 Broadway.

The steamer ARAGO, will sail March 30.

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL.—Landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown, (Ireland.) The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built iron steamships as follows:

ATLANTA, SATURDAY, Feb. 9;
VIGO, SATURDAY, Feb. 16;
CITY OF BALTIMORE SATURDAY, Feb. 23;

and every SATURDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North river.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin.....$75 | Steerage.....$30
do to London.....80 | do. to London.....35
Steerage return tickets, good for six months.....60

Passengers forwarded to Paris, Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at reduced through fares.

Persons wishing to bring out their friends can buy tickets here.

For further information apply at the Company's offices, JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.

THE NEW AND FIRST-CLASS STEAMSHIPS of the American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company will leave Pier No. 12 North River, on the following days, at 3 P. M.:

MONTGOMERY, Capt. BERRY, TUESDAY, Feb. 5.
R. R. CUYLER, Capt. CROCKER, THURSDAY, Feb 7.
MOUNT VERNON, Capt. LAFFELD, SATURDAY, Feb. 9.
HUNTSVILLE, Capt. POST, TU

THE NATIONAL TROUBLES.

[Continued from First Page.]

Independence. You may attempt to reduce us to subjection, or you may, under color of enforcing your laws or collecting your revenue, blockade our ports. This will be war, and we shall meet it with different but equally deficient weapons. *We will not permit the consumption or introduction of any of your manufactures. Every sea will swarm with our volunteer militia of the ocean, with the striped bunting floating over their heads, for we do not mean to give up that flag without a bloody struggle.* It is ours as much as yours, and although for a time more stars may shine on your banner our children, if not we, will rally under a constellation more numerous and more resplendent than yours. You may smile at this, as an important toast, at least for the present, if not for the future. But if we need ships and men for privateering, we shall be amply supplied from the same sources as now almost exclusively furnish the means for carrying on, with such unexampled vigor, the African Slave-trade — New-York and New-England hand. Your mercantile marine must either sail under foreign flags, or rot at your wharves.

But preterm itting this remedy, she will pass to another equally efficacious. Every civilized nation now is governed in its foreign relations by the rule of recognizing Governments *de facto*. You alone invoke the doctrine of *de jure*, or divine right of lording over an unwilling people strong enough to maintain their power within their own limits. How long, think you, will the great naval powers of Europe permit you to impede their free intercourse with their best customers for their various fabrics, and to stop the supplies of the great staple which is the most important basis of their manufacturing industry, by a mere paper blockade? You were, with all the wealth and resources of this once great Confederacy, but a fourth or fifth-rate naval power, with capacities it is true, for large, and in a just quarrel almost indefinite expansion. What will you be when not merely emasculated by the withdrawal of fifteen States, but warred upon by them with active and inveterate hostility?

But enough, perhaps somewhat too much, of this. We desire not to speak to you in terms of bravado or menace. Let us treat each other as men who are determined to break off unpleasant, incompatible and unprofitable relations. Cease to bandy words, and mutually leave each other to determine whether their differences shall be decided by blows, or by the code which some of us still recognize as that of honor. We shall do with you as the French Guards did with the English at the battle of Fontenoy. In a preliminary skirmish the French and English guards met face to face. The English Guards courteously saluted their adversaries by taking off their hats. The French returned the salute with equal courtesy. Lord HAY, of the English Guard, cried out in a loud voice, "Gentlemen of the French Guard, fire!" Count D. AUTROCHE replied in the same tone, "Gentlemen, we never fire first." The English took them at their word, and did fire first. Being at close quarters, the effect was very destructive, and the French for a time were thrown into some disorder, but the fortunes of the day were soon restored by the skill and courage of Marshal SAXE, and the English, under the Duke of Cumberland, suffered one of the most disastrous defeats which their military annals record. Gentlemen, we will not fire first.

We have often seen it charged that the present movement of the Southern States is merely the consummation of a fixed purpose long entertained by a few intriguers for the selfish object of personal aggrandisement. There never was a greater error. If we were not about to part, we should say a grosser or more atrocious calumny. Do not deceive yourselves. This is not the work of political managers, but of the people. As a general rule, the instincts of the masses, and the sagacity of those who in private life had larger opportunities for observation and reflection, had satisfied them of the necessity of separation long before their accustomed party leaders were prepared to propose it. We appeal to every Southern Senator yet remaining here whether such be not the case in his own State. Of its truth I can give no stronger illustration than the vote in the Louisiana Convention of 130 members, every delegate being in his seat, voted for immediate secession; and of the seventeen who voted against it, there were not more than four or five who did not admit the necessity of separation, and only differed as to the time and mode of its accomplishment. Nor is the mere election, by the forms of the Constitution, of a President distasteful to us the cause, as is so often and so confidently asserted, of our action. It is this: We all consider the election of Mr. LINCOLN, with his well-known antecedents and avowed principles and purposes, by a decided majority over all other candidates combined in every Free State on this side of the Pacific slope—noble, gallant New-Jersey excepted—was conclusive evidence of the determined hostility of the Northern masses to our institutions. We believe that he conscientiously entertains the opinions which he has so often and so explicitely declared, and that having been elected on the issues thus presented, he will honestly endeavor to carry them into execution. While now we have no fears of servile insurrection, even of a partial character, we know that his inauguration as President of the United States would have been considered by many of our slaves as the day of their emancipation, and that the 4th of March would have witnessed in various quarters outbreaks which, although they would have been promptly suppressed, would have carried ruin and devastation to many a Southern home, and have cost the lives of hundreds of the misguided victims of Northern negrophilism. Senators from six States have now severed the links that bound them to a Union to which we were all attached, as well by many ties of mutual well-being as by the inheritance of common glories in the past, and well-founded hopes of still more brilliant destinies in the future. Twelve seats are now vacant on this floor. The work is only yet begun. It requires no spirit of prophecy to point to many chairs around us that will soon, like ours, be unfilled; and if the weird sisters of the dramatic poet could be conjured up, they would present to the affrighted vision of those on the other side of the chamber, who have so largely contributed to the deep damnation of this taking off, "a glass to show them many more." They who have so foully murdered the Constitution and the Union, will find, when too late, that, like the Scottish Thane that

> "For Banquo's issue they have filed their minds,
> Have placed upon their heads a fruitless crown,
> And put a barren sceptre in their gripe—
> No son of their's succeeding."

In taking leave of the Senate, while we shall carry with us many agreeable recollections of intercourse, social and official, with gentlemen who have differed from us on this, the great question of the age, we would that we could, in fitting language, express the mingled feelings of admiration and regret with which we look back to our associations on the floor with many of our Northern colleagues. They have, one after another, fallen in their heroic struggle against the blind fanaticism, until now but few remain to fight the battle of the Constitution. Several, even of these, will terminate their official career in one short month, and will give place to men holding opinions diametrically opposite, who have recommended them to the suffrages of their States. Had we remained here, the same fate would have awaited, at the next election, the four or five last survivors of that gallant band. But now we should carry with us at least this consoling reflection—our departure—realizing all their predictions of ill to the Republic—opens a new era of triumph for the Democratic Party of the North, and will, we firmly believe, **establish its lost ascendency in most of the Free States.**

Mr. BENJAMIN—Mr. President, if we were engaged in the performance of accustomed Legislative duties, I might well rest content with the simple statement of my concurrence in the remarks just made by my colleague. Profoundly impressed, however, with the solemnity of the occasion, I cannot be insensible to the duty of leaving among the authentic reports of your proceedings, the recorded expression of my conviction that the State of Louisiana has judged and acted well and wisely in this crisis of her destiny. Sir, in the course of the discussions here and elsewhere it has been urged on more than one occasion that Louisiana stands on an exceptional footing. It has been said that whatever may be the rights of the States that were original parties to the Constitution—that even granting their right to resume, for sufficient cause, those restricted powers which they delegated to the Federal Government in trust for their own use and benefit, still Louisiana can have no such right, because "she was acquired by purchase." Gentlemen have not hesitated to speak of the sovereign States formed out of the territory ceded by France, as property bought with the money of the United States, belonging to them as purchasers; and, although they have not carried out their doctrine to its legitimate result, I must conclude that they also mean, on the same principle, to assert the right of "selling for a price what was bought for a price." I pause not to comment on the repulsive dogmas of a party which thus asserts a right of property in free-born white men, in order to reach its cherished object of destroying the right of property in slave-born black men. Nor shall I detain the Senate by demonstrating how shadowy the distinction between the condition of the servile Africans and that to which the white freemen of my State would be reduced, if it indeed be true that they are bound to this Federal Government by ties that cannot legitimately be severed without the consent of that very majority which wields its powers for their oppression. I simply deny the fact on which the argument is founded. I deny that the province of Louisiana, or the people of Louisiana, were ever conveyed to the United States for a price as property that could be bought and sold at will.

Without entering into the details of the negotiation, the archives of your State Department demonstrate the simple fact to be, that although the domain, the public lands, and other property of France in the ceded province, were conveyed by absolute title to the Government of the United States, the sovereignty was not conveyed otherwise than in trust. A hundred-fold, Sir, has the Government been reimbursed by the sales of property, of public land, for the price of its acquisition; but not with the fidelity of the honest trustee has it discharged its obligations as regards the sovereignty. I have said, Sir, that the Government assumed to act as trustee or guardian of the ceded province, and covenanted to transfer to them the sovereignty thus held in trust for their use and benefit, as soon as they were capable of exercising it. What is the express language of the treaty? "The inhabitants of the ceded territory shall be incorporated in the Union of the United States, and admitted as soon as possible, according to the principles of the Federal Constitution, to the enjoyment of all the rights, advantages, and immunities of citizens of the United States, and in the meantime they shall be maintained and protected in the enjoyment of their liberty, property, and the religion which they profess." And Sir, as if to mark the true nature of the cession in a manner too significant to admit of misconstruction, the treaty stipulates no price, and the sole consideration for the conveyance, as stated on its face, is the desire to afford a strong proof of the friendship of France for the United States, by the terms of a separate Convention stipulating the payment of a sum of money, the precaution is again observed of stating that the payment is to be made, not as a consideration, or a price, or a condition precedent of the cession, but it is carefully distinguished as being a consequence of cession. It was by words thus studiously chosen, Sir, that JAMES MONROE and THOMAS JEFFERSON marked their understanding of a contract now misconstrued as being a bargain and sale of sovereignty over freemen. With what indignant scorn would those staunch advocates of the inherent right of self-government have repudiated the slavish doctrine now deduced from their action. How were the obligations of this treaty fulfilled? That Louisiana at that date contained slaves held as property by her people through the whole length of the Mississippi Valley, that those people had an unrestricted right of settlement with their slaves under legal protection throughout the entire ceded province, no man has ever yet had the hardihood to deny. Here, then, we have a treaty-promise by the Government to "protect that property," that "slave property in that Territory" before it should become a State. That this promise was openly violated in the adjustment forced upon the South at the time of the admission of Missouri, is matter of recorded history. The perspicuous and unanswerable exposition by Mr. Justice CATRON, in the opinion delivered in the Dred Scott case, will remain through all time as an ample vindication of this assertion. If, then, Sir, the people of Louisiana had a right, which Congress could not deny, of admission into the Union with "all the rights of all the citizens of the United States, it is in vain that the partisans of the right of the majority to govern the minority with despotic control, attempt to establish a distinction to her prejudice, between her rights and those of any other State. The only distinction which really exists is this, that she can point to a breach of treaty stipulations, expressly guaranteeing her rights, as a wrong superadded to those which have impelled a number of her sister States to the assertion of their independence. The rights of Louisiana as a sovereign State are those of Virginia—no more, no less. Let those who deny her right to resume delegated powers successfully refute the claim to a like right in Virginia, in spite of her express reservation made and notified to her sister States when she consented to enter the Union; and, Sir, of all the causes which justify the action of the Southern States, I know of none of greater gravity and more alarming magnitude than that now developed, of the denial of the right of secession—a pretension so monstrous as that which perverts a restricted agency, constituted by sovereign States for common purposes, into the unlimited despotism of a majority, which denies all legitimate escape from such despotism, even though powers not delegated are usurped, converts the whole fabric of constitutional liberty into the secure abode of lawless tyranny, and degrades sovereign States into provincial dependencies.

Sir, it has been said that the right of secession, if conceded, makes of our Government a mere rope of sand; that to assert its existence imputes to the framers of the Constitution the folly of sowing the seeds of death in that which was designed for perpetual existence. If the imputation were true, Sir, it would merely prove that their offspring was not exempt from that mortality which is the common lot of all that is not created by higher than human power. But it is not true. Let facts answer theory. For two-thirds of a century this right has been known by many of the States to be at all times within their power, yet up to the present period, when its exercise has become indispensable to a people menaced with absolute extermination, there have been but two instances in which it was even threatened seriously: the first, when Massachusetts led the New-England States in an attempt to escape from the dangers of our last war with Great Britain, and the second, when the same State proposed to secede on account of the admission of Texas as a new State into the Union. Sir, in the language of our declaration of secession from Great Britain, it is stated as an established truth, that "all experience hath shown that mankind are more disposed to suffer while ills are sufferable than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed." And nothing can be more obvious to the calm and candid observer of passing events than that the disruption of the Confederacy has been due, in a great measure not to the existence, but the denial of this right. Few candid men would refuse to admit that the Republicans of the North would have been checked in the mad career which has brought destruction to the Union, had they been convinced of the existence of this right and the intention to assert it. The very knowledge of its existence, by preventing occurrences which alone could prompt its exercise, would have rendered it a most efficient instrument in the preservation of the Union. But, Sir, if the fact were otherwise, if all the teachings of experience were reversed, better, a thousand times better, a cone of sand, aye, the finest gossamer that ever glittered in the morning dew, than chains of iron or shackles of steel. Better the wildest anarchy, with the hope, the chance, of one hour's inspiration of the glorious breath of freedom, than ages of the hopeless bondage and oppression to which our enemies would reduce us.

We are told that the laws must be enforced, and the revenue collected; that the South is in rebellion, and her citizens are traitors. Rebellion! The very word is a confession, an avowal, of tyranny, outrage and oppression. It is taken from the despot's code, and has no terrors for other than slavish souls. Where, Sir, did millions of people as a single man, rise in organized, deliberate, unimpassioned rebellion against justice, truth and honor? Well did a great English statesman exclaim on a similar occasion: "You might as well tell me that they rebelled against the light of Heaven, that they rejected the fruits of the earth; that they refused to breathe the air." Men do not war against their benefactors. They are not mad enough to repel the very instincts of self-preservation. I pronounce, fearlessly, that no intelligent people ever rose, or ever will rise, against a sincere, rational and benevolent authority. No people were ever born blind. Infatuation is not a law of human nature. Wherever there is a revolt by a free people with the common consent of all classes of society, there must be a "criminal against whom that revolt is aimed." Traitors! Treason! Aye, the people of the South imitate and glory in just such treason as glowed in the soul of HAMPDEN; just such treason as leaped in living flame from the impassioned lips of HENRY; just such treason as encircles, with a sacred halo, the undying name of WASHINGTON. You will enforce the laws. You want to know if you have a Government—if you have any authority to collect a revenue—to wring tribute from an unwilling people. Sir, humanity despond, and all the inspiring hopes of her progressive improvement vanish into empty air, at the reflections which crowd on the mind at hearing, now repeated with aggravated enormity, sentiments against which a CHATHAM launched his indignant thunders nearly a century ago. The very words of Lord NORTH and his royal master are repeated here in debate, not as quotations, but as the spontaneous outpourings of a spirit the counterpart of his. In Lord NORTH'S speech on the destruction of the tea in Boston harbor, he said: "We are no longer to dispute between legislation and taxation. We are now only to consider whether or not we have any authority there. It is very clear we have none, if we suffer the property of our subjects to be destroyed. We must punish, control, or yield to them." And, thereupon, he proposed to close the port of Boston just as the representatives of Massachusetts now purpose to close the ports of Charleston, in order to determine whether or not you have any authority there. 'Tis thus that, in 1861, Boston is to pay the debt of gratitude to Charleston, which, in the days of her struggle, proclaimed the generous sentiment that "the cause of Boston was the cause of Charleston," who, after this, will say that Republics are ungrateful? Well, Sir, the statesmen of Great Britain answered to Lord NORTH'S appeal, "Yield." Courtiers and politicians said, "Punish" "Control." The result is known. History gives you the reason. Profit by its teachings. So, Sir, in the address sent under the Royal Sign Manuel to the Parliament; it was invoked to take measures for "better securing the execution of the laws," and acquiesced in the suggestion. Just as now, a servile Executive, under the sinister influence of insane counsels, is proposing, with your assent, "to secure the better execution of the laws," by blockading ports, and turning upon the people of the States the artillery which they provided at their own expense, for their own defence, and entrusted to you and to him for that and for no other purpose. Nay, even in States that are now exercising the undoubted and most precious rights of a free people, where there is no secession, where the citizens are assembling to hold peaceful elections for considering what course of action is demanded in this dread crisis, by a due regard for their own safety and their own liberty—aye, even in Virginia herself, the people are to cast their suffrages beneath the undisguised menaces of a frowning fortress. Cannon are brought to bear on their homes and parricidal hands are preparing weapons for rending the bosom of the mother of WASHINGTON. Sir, when Great Britain proposed to exact tribute from your fathers against their will, Lord CHATHAM said: "Whatever is a man's own is absolutely his own. No man has a right to take it from him without his consent. Whoever attempts to do it, commits a robbery. You have no right to tax America. I rejoice that America has resisted. Let the sovereign authority of this country over the colonies be asserted in as strong terms as can be devised, and be made to extend to every point of legislation whatever, so that we may bind their trade, confine their manufactures, and exercise every power, except that of taking money out of their own pockets without their consent." It was preserved for the latter half of the nineteenth century, and for the Congress of a Republic of freemen to witness the willful abrogation of all power save that of exacting tribute. What imperial Britain, with the haughtiest pretensions of unlimited power over dependent colonies, could not even attempt without the vehement protest of her greatest statesmen, is to be enforced, in aggravated form, if you can enforce it, against independent States.

Good God, Sir, since when has the necessity arisen for recalling to American legislators the lessons of Freedom, taught in lisping childhood by loving mothers, that pervade the atmosphere we have breathed from infancy, and that so forming part of our very being, that in their absence we would lose the consciousness of our own identity? Heaven be praised that all have not forgotten them—that when we shall have left these familiar halls, and when force bills, blockades, armies, navies, and all the coercive machinery of cesspots, shall be proposed and advocated, voices shall be heard from this side of the Chamber that will make its very roof resound with the indignant clamor of outraged freedom. Methinks I still hear ringing in my ears the appeal of the eloquent Representative of Ohio (Hon. GEORGE H. PENDLETON,) whose Northern home looks down on Kentucky's fertile borders, "Armies, money, blood, cannot maintain this Union. Justice, reason, peace may."

And now to you, Mr. President, and to my brother Senators on all sides of this chamber, I bid a respectful farewell. With many of those from whom I have been reluctantly separated in political sentiments, my personal relations have been kindly, and have inspired me with a respect and esteem that I shall not willingly forget. With those around me from the Southern States I part as men part from brothers on the eve of a temporary absence, with a cordial pressure of the hand and a smiling assurance of the speedy renewal of sweet intercourse around the family hearth. But to you, noble and generous friends, who, born beneath other skies, possess hearts that beat in sympathy with ours, to you who, solicited and assailed by motives the most powerful that could appeal to selfish natures, have nobly spurned them all, to you who in our behalf have bared your breasts to the fierce beatings of the storm, and made willing sacrifice of life's most glittering prizes, in your devotion to constitutional liberty; to you who have made our cause your cause, and from many of whom I feel that I now part forever, what shall I, can I say? Naught, I know and feel, is needed for myself. But this I will say for the people in whose name I speak to-day: Whether prosperous or adverse fortunes await you, one priceless treasure is yours—the assurance that an entire people honor your names, and hold them in grateful and affectionate memory. But with still sweeter and more touching return shall your unselfish devotion be rewarded, when, in after days, the story of the present shall be written—when history shall have passed her stern sentence on the erring men who have driven unoffending brethren from the shelter of their common home, your names will derive fresh lustre from the contrast, and when your children shall bear oft repeated the familiar tale, it will be with glowing cheek and kindling eye. Their very souls will stand a-tip toe at their sires are named, and they will glow in their lineage from men of spirits as generous, and of patriotism as high hearted as ever illustrated or adorned the American Senate.

The President's Message was taken up.

Mr. CLINGMAN, of North Carolina, (Dem..) commended the tone of the Message of the President. He was ready to do most anything to save the country. He would vote for the Crittenden proposition and others to accomplish peace and safety. But the movement for peace must come from the Republican side of the House. He had awaited with anxiety for the speech of the Senator from New-York, and though conciliatory, he thought it would fail to satisfy the country. He proceeded to argue against any attempt at coercion, and deprecated the effects of civil war. He thought war must come if the present feeling continues, and must become extended; it would not be a mere border fight. He referred to the influence of European nations, if the North attempted to blockade Southern ports. Cotton is King over their constituents, and would rule. He disclaimed any knowledge of an attempt to make war on the capital, but war was as likely to come here as anywhere else. In regard to severing his Northern allies he said he was only vindicating them, for if they did not resist now they would be trampled under foot. He said the passage of the Pacific Railroad bill, attempting to make three routes, and the Tariff bill, were directly against the interests of the South; and the Homestead bill, giving away the public lands, would do much towards inducing secession, and drive many sensible men of the South into separation. The Republican Senators carry with them peace or war, which they can give to the country. If they said war, the South would meet them, and, rather than submit, would go down like the strong man of the Bible taking the edifice and the leaders of the Philistines with them.

Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) said he wanted to protest against the assertion that the North were making war. On the contrary, the position of the North was such as to subject them to the charge of cowardice, instead of making war. He said the honorable Senator had adverted to a force in the North which would be favorable to his section. Let not the Senator lay the flattering unction to his soul. If war comes, which God avert, the first thing to do will be to take care of Northern traitors.

Mr. LANE, of Oregon, (Dem.,) wanted to know right here who he called traitors.

Mr. HALE said he meant exactly those men who fight against their own State.

Mr. LANE was fighting for the Constitution and for the rights of the States, and I will allow no man to call them traitors.

Mr. HALE said he wanted to define no man's position, but repeated that if forced into war, he would first take care of treason at home. The Honorable Senator referred to the going out of the Ten Tribes. So they did go out, but left the Ark of Covenant of the living God with the Tribe of Judah. The Tribes did go out, and God and nobody else knows where they are gone. He hoped that such would not be the fate of the Tribes now endeavoring to go out.

On motion of Mr. JOHNSTON, of Tennessee, (Dem.,) the message was postponed till to-morrow.

The bill to provide for a government for Idaho, was taken up.

Mr. GREEN'S amendment, changing the boundary, was adopted.

On motion of Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts (Rep.,) the name of the Territory was changed from Idaho to Colorado.

The bill was read and passed.

Mr. PEARCE, of Maryland, (Dem.,) reported from the Finance Committee the Loan bill, which was made the special order for to-morrow.

Mr. BIGLER, of Pennsylvania, (Dem., offered a resolution that Commissioners, appointed from the several States, be admitted to the floor of the Senate. Laid over. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 4

Mr. MCCLERNAND, of Illinois, (Dem.,) asked leave to offer a preamble setting forth the reports relative to the seizure of the Mint and money at New-Orleans, and the refusal to pay drafts drawn by the United States on their own money, and concluding with a resolution calling on the President to communicate to the House, at an early day, if in his judgment not incompatible with the public interests, all the facts on the subject, and what steps, if any, have been taken to restore the Government possession of said property and treasure.

Mr. BURNETT, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) would vote for the resolution with cheerfulness, but objected to the preamble.

Mr. MCCLERNAND said that he had therein only recited what was reported. He affirmed nothing.

Mr. CRAIGE, of North Carolina, (Dem.) objected to the reception of the resolution and expressed his surprise that any one should make such allegations on newspaper reports.

Mr. MCCLERNAND expressed his surprise that any one should object to the mere resolutions of inquiry. It made no allegations.

Mr. BRANCH, of North Carolina, (Dem..) asked leave to introduce a resolution allowing the Commissioners from the States admission to the floor of the House.

Mr. KUNKEL, of Maryland, (Dem.,) proposed to amend, that the use of the House or other suitable apartment be tendered them for their meeting.

Mr. LOVEJOY, of Illinois, (Rep.,) and others objected.

Mr. JOHN COCHRANE, of New-York, (Dem.,) gave notice that he would at an early day call up the bill reported by him from the Committee of Five, the further to provide for the collection of duties on imports.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Rep.,) in order to accommodate gentlemen who desire to make speeches on the crisis, moved that the House take a recess from 4 to 7 o'clock during the present week.

Mr. LOGAN, of Illinois, (Dem.,) hoped not, unless it was confined to those who read their speeches, for nobody was here to listen to them.

Mr. SHERMAN said he never attended night sessions.

Mr. LOGAN knew he did not. He had no written speech, and never read one. Those who speak without written speeches ought not to be expected to do so to empty benches.

Mr. SHERMAN—I merely made my motion to accommodate gentlemen on both sides.

Mr. LOGAN—It is no accommodation to me. Nobody comes here to listen to written speeches.

Mr. JOHN COCHRANE—I propose a compromise; that none but extempore speeches be delivered by day, and none but written ones by night. [Laughter.]

Mr. CAREY, of Ohio, (Rep.)—I want to know the rule by which gentlemen claim the right to speak on this floor, which is farmed out. I want to make a speech, and desire to know how to acquire the floor for that purpose.

Mr. LOGAN—I have acquired the right by staying here till ten o'clock during two night's sessions, and at last succeeded in being recognized.

Mr. CAREY—That does not show how the right is acquired.

Mr. LOGAN—I have stated how I got my right.

Mr. LEACH, of N. C., (Am.)—I intend to speak without writing, and then write out my speech.

Mr. LOGAN insisted on his objection.

Mr. WILSON, of Ind., (Rep.,) presented a petition from Indiana, asking the adoption of the Crittenden compromise. He was free to say he could not vote for it.

Mr. BRIGGS, of N. Y., (Dem.,) presented the memorial of seventy-two citizens of Orange county, New-York, in favor of the Border State Compromise.

Mr. BRIGGS said it was a good sign to see memorials presented here from citizens residing in the several districts in favor of compromise, by which a dissolution of the country may be averted.

The House went into Committee on the Senate's amendments to the Deficiency Appropriation bill.

Mr. MORSE, of Maine, (Rep.,) advocated the amendment appropriating $300,000 for coal, harbor and road advantages on the Chiriqui Isthmus as proposed in the contract between A. W. THOMPSON and the Navy Department.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) opposed it on the ground that there was not a particle of title. If there was not, the privileges were not worth a farthing, and if THOMPSON had a title he could not transfer it to the United States. He spoke of the subject as a "South Sea bubble."

After further debate, the Committee non-concurred in the Senate's Chiriqui amendment.

The Senat's amendment appropriating $135,000 for the purchase of WENDELL'S establishment for a public printing-office, gave rise to discussion, during which Mr. STANTON said he was reluctant to vote for any contract to which WENDELL is a party. He would not tinker with a man who for the last ten years has been engaged in corruption, for an old broken-down establishment.

Mr. GURLEY, of Ohio, (Rep.,) thought the office worth that much. It cost $185,000.

Mr. BURNETT, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) argued that such an establishment would become an asylum for broken down printers and country editors. Besides, it is shingled all over with mortgages, the type is much worn, and some of the presses useless.

Mr. MCCLERNAND charged that the lot on which the buildings were erected has an incumbrance. Without removal a clear title is unobtainable. The whole property is assessed for only $87,000.

Mr. FLORENCE, of Pennsylvania, (Dem.,) did not rise to defend Mr. WENDELL, but the documents show that the contract is to be made with Mr. CROWELL, by authority of the Joint Committee on Printing, and with the assent of the Secretary of the Interior.

The Senate's printing-office amendment was concurred in, with an amendment.

After further proceedings the Committee rose.

On motion of Mr. SHERMAN, it was resolved, that after to-day, and for the remainder of this week, there shall be a recess from four till seven o'clock, for the purpose of debate.

Mr. STANTON, of Ohio, Rep.,) asked, but failed to obtain, leave to introduce a joint resolution extending the time before the Commissioner of Patents to take testimony against the extension of MCCORMACK'S reaping machine patent.

Adjourned.

The Probable Reinforcement of Maj. Anderson.

From the Cincinnati Commercial, Feb. 2.

A fortnight since we expressed apprehension of an act of treachery and ingratitude to South Carolina and the newspapers—in reinforcing Maj. ANDERSON without informing Gov. PICKENS, or the Washington writers of the telegraphic correspondence of enterprising journals. We expect the act has been accomplished. And if it is, we think it must be conceded that the *Star of the West* affair has been avenged. We yesterday expressed the opinion that Maj. ANDERSON had been reinforced. Let us put together a few circumstances indicating the probabilities:

1. Maj. ANDERSON has sent two of his Lieutenants to Washington, and there was thus an opportunity for the establishment of a perfect understanding between the War Department and Fort Sumter.

2. It was given out that Major ANDERSON did not want any reinforcements, and that no further effort would be made to reinforce him—all of which was good evidence that he *did* want reinforcements, and that they would be sent him. The Administration could afford to withstand the indignation of the newspapers, and to thank them for covering its real proceedings, by raising a popular clamor against it for not appearing to do the very thing it was doing.

3. Mr. BUCHANAN has declined to pledge himself to the preservation of the *status quo*, though urged to do so by the new South Carolina Commissioner HAYNE.

4. The steamship *Brooklyn* sailed from Norfolk with two artillery companies on board, with sealed orders. Even the officers were therefore in ignorance of their duty, until after putting to sea, and thus no opportunity was afforded any traitor on board to communicate the programme to South Carolina.

5. The report by the South Carolina guard-boats of the appearance of a war steamer off the harbor "laying low." The ship was a mystery to the Charlestonians.

6. The guard boats of the South Carolinians were merely stationed to look out for the approach of ships, and to warn the batteries on Morris and Sullivan's Islands of their approach; and the fact of the sinking of five schooners in the main ship channel, and that the only practicable channel was within pistol-shot of Fort Moultrie, had thrown the Carolinians off their guard. The idea of boats stealing in from the ocean with reinforcements never entered their heads.

7. The fact that boats with muffled oars have been seen and fired upon by the Carolinian sentinels. The Carolinians, with a ship in their minds all the time, thought that the business of the boat might be to surprise the batteries and spike the guns, so that a vessel could run by without receiving the Carolinian salute.

8. The fact that the conqueror of Mexico has not been accustomed, in his military career, to be balked in so simple a matter as reinforcing a fort, when the means of doing it were in his power.

9. The practicability of reinforcing Fort Sumter in the manner suggested. Thursday, Friday and Saturday nights of last week were exceedingly dark and rainy in Charleston. The Charleston papers and letters all speak of those nights as desperately disagreeable, cold, dark and rainy. The sympathies of the people were deeply moved in consideration of the condition of the soldiers of the State, on sentry duty, hugging their cold muskets, and pacing the dreary sand-hills of Morris Island, in the fog and rain. In the night and the storm, the *Brooklyn* could have approached within two hours' pull of Fort Sumter, and sent one or both her artillery companies, and as many marines as she could spare, to the gallant Major. The boats could have accomplished the trip between midnight and daylight, and the ship might have stood out to sea until return of night, when, encouraged by the success of the first experiment, she might have returned, and dispatched her boats, loaded with provisions, powder and tobacco, or any other articles the Major might need. In three nights, while the Carolinian guard boats were looking for ships to enter and gaping at the mysterious steamer hovering in the distance and the sentries were hugging their cold muskets shivering in the rain and peering into the fog at mysterious boats with muffled oars, the Major may have been made decidedly comfortable. The boats could make the trip from a steamer off the bar to the fort, without approaching within three-quarters of a mile of the Carolinian seatries.

10. The rumor that the *Brooklyn* was bound for Pensacola, served to divert attention from Charleston. That it did draw the Carolinians away from the consideration of their own affairs, is seen in the fact, that after the *Brooklyn* was off Charleston they were tendering reinforcements to the State troops at Pensacola.

11. Since the mysterious steamer appeared at Charleston, looming up like a phantom in the night, and disappearing in the morning ghost-like, she had about time to run around to Pensacola, when we hear of her arrival there; and it is evident, from the time since she left New York, that she was detained en route. The obvious truth is, that on those nights, which were like that immortal one when Tam O'Shanter braved the storm, she had been "up watchet" with Major ANDERSON at Fort Sumter, and the channel to Charleston harbor being a very bad one, and having peculiar obstacles to present to a heavy war steamer, she remained outside and sent in her boats.

12. In the meantime, Gen. SCOTT, with his big leonine face, and Secretary HOLT with his eagle profile, and the President, with his wise squint and mysterious twist of the neck, have read the paragraphs in the Charleston papers about the diabolical steamer hovering in the black midnight on the verge of the horizon, and the boats, with muffled oars, putting up to Fort Sumter, with a sense of enjoyment that they should no longer be permitted to keep to themselves.

13. In short, we will bet South Carolina a hat that she choked herself. In sinking those five schooners for nothing, and that if she attacks Fort Sumter, she will hear from her in a style for which she is not prepared.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

A Game of Base Ball Played on Skates.

GREAT CROWD OF PEOPLE—EXCITING SCENES.

The long-talked of contest for a silver ball, between the Charter Oak and Atlantic Base Ball Clubs, on skates—the weather and the ice being propitious—came off yesterday, on the skating pond in the Eighth Ward, between the Third and Fifth avenues. The ice at this place covers some ten acres of ground, and never was in better condition for skating than yesterday.

At an early hour in the day people of all classes, men, women and children, commenced to assemble—a majority on skates,—and many remained during the day and up to a late hour last night. The game of Base Ball was announced to come off at 3 o'clock P. M. At this hour not less than 15,000 persons were present, at least one-third of whom were women and children.

The Clubs took their position on that part of the ice nearest Fifth-avenue, when Mr. ELLENBECK, of the Live Oak Club, Rochester, N. Y., was chosen umpire, and JOHN OSWALD, of the Charter Oak, and G. W. MOORE, of the Atlantic Club, were selected as scorers. Ten men, each on skates, were selected from each Club to play the game. The different positions of the players—base bounds, pitcher, catcher, &c., were indicated on the ice by a reddish colo ring, and the game was commenced. Nearly every one of the twenty selected to play in the match were experts in skating, and after a few innings seemed to be quite as much at home, and played as well on runners, as when on *terra firma*. At first, several of the players, in their anxiety to stop or catch the ball by a miscalculation were brought summarily, and in one or two instances rather unpleasantly in connection with the ice. All this, however, passed off pleasantly, as no one was seriously injured, and during the latter part of the game no mishaps occurred. The game resulted in favor of the Atlantics; that Club making 36 runs to 27 by their opponents, as will be seen by the following:

ATLANTIC.	H. L.	RUNS.	CHARTER OAK.	H. L.	RUNS.
Boerum, 1c		1	Piper, 1.f	2	4
Price, 1b		4	Randolph, 2b	3	2
Pierce, ss		1	Murphy, 1c	1	2
Smith, 2b		1	Fields, 1b	6	0
Rhe, 3b		4	Mons, r.f	3	3
Parker, 2c		5	Thomas, p	2	4
Boughton, r.f		5	Johnson, c.f	4	2
J. Oliver, l.f		2	C. Fish, s.s	1	3
Peter O'Brien, c.f		2	Vanduehoef, 3b	3	3
Total		36	Total		27

RUNS IN EACH INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Atlantic	8	2	8	3	0	7	5	0	3	—36
Charter Oak	1	0	1	7	3	10	2	0	3	—27

Thousands of people—quite as many as could conveniently see the game—crowded about the players, and it was with the utmost difficulty that the crowd could be kept from pressing too closely upon the Clubs. Deputy Inspector of Police, FOLK, with a large Police force, was present to preserve order, but nothing of an unpleasant nature occurred, as every body seemed bent upon being happy and making others so.

The high banks which surround the pond, were lined with people on foot and in carriages, and thousands would not get no sight at the match game, amused themselves in skating at other points. A majority of the people present were, in act engaged. There were skaters of every degree—from the novice, who for the first time made his *debut*, to the expert and experienced skater, who could excite the wonderment of a gaping crowd.

Misses, with their brothers, young maidens with their admirers, and lovely matrons with their legal protectors, there were not a few. Many of the misses and several young ladies showed a wonderful proficiency in skating. On the whole it was a remarkable day for Brooklyn, and one that will be long remembered by those who had the good fortune to participate in its pleasures. It is estimated that not less than thirty thousand people visited this place yesterday, and the Rail road Companies had a rich harvest in the increase of travel. Another match on skates between other Clubs is on the tapis.

SEIZURE OF THE BARK OVERMANN.—The seizure of the bark *Overmann*, on Saturday night last, by the United States Marshal, was the subject of much speculation yesterday, and various were the surmises made as to the cause of her detention. Those who visited the craft were unable to obtain any facts half so satisfactory (to a reporter) as some of the more current rumors. It appears, however, that the *Overmann* sailed for Rotterdam on Friday night last, and was seized that night in the Lower Bay by order of the United States Marshal. Deputy Marshal SPRANKLING was placed in charge, who brought the vessel into the Atlantic Basin, where she arrived about 3 o'clock Sunday morning. Upon visiting the vessel yesterday the Marshal in charge declared that he had not seen the papers, and did not know on what charge the vessel had been seized. Some one had told him that she was libelled or debt; others that she was seized because she had sprung a leak, and others said that she was seized upon suspicion of being a slaver. Our Reporter was told on board that the bark was owned by C. H. WORCESTER, of Buckspoit, Me; that she was commanded by Capt. BRAST, but the officer in charge declined to give the name of her agent in New-York. The *Overmann* is a rakish-looking vessel, clean bark rigged, and is 420 tons burden. It is not impossible that she was detained for some other reason than either of those assigned.

Arrivals in the City.

Hons. Joshua R. Giddings, of Ohio; W. W. Welch, of Connecticut; H. B. Stanton, of Seneca Falls, and A. B. Olin, of Troy; Capt W. O. Johnson and lady, from China; Hamilton Easter, of Baltimore, Col. Sumner of the U. S. Army. Albert Richards, of Troy, and J. E. Whipple, of Lansingburgh, are at the Astor House.

Rev. Dr. Potts, Willis Craig, Rev. Dr. Hoge, Dr. W. Parker and J. A. Ortzner, of Kentucky, and J. B. Sexton of Maine, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Capt. J. H. Dill of San Francisco; Dr. W. M. King of the U. S. Navy; R. S. Willis of Texas; J. Kershaw of Kansas, and E. W. Dunn of the Navy, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

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